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Australia	1,600	Malta	1,600	Romania	2,200
Austria	1,600	Mexico	1,600	Soviet Union	2,200
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Brazil	1,600	Montenegro	1,600	Yugoslavia	2,200
Canada	1,600	Nepal	1,600		
Chad	1,600	Nicaragua	1,600		
China	1,600	Norway	1,600		
Colombia	1,600	Poland	1,600		
Czechoslovakia	1,600	Romania	1,600		
Denmark	1,600	Soviet Union	1,600		
Egypt	1,600	U.S.S.R.	1,600		
France	1,600	Yugoslavia	1,600		
Germany	1,600				
Greece	1,600				
Hungary	1,600				
India	1,600				
Indonesia	1,600				
Iran	1,600				
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Japan	1,600				
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Yugoslavia	1,600				

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PARIS, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1985

ESTABLISHED 1887

Greece Says Illness Caused Chernenko To Cancel Meeting

By Serge Schmemmann

New York Times Service

MOSCOW — A planned meeting between Konstantin U. Chernenko and the visiting prime minister of Greece was called off Tuesday because of the Soviet leader's health, a Greek government spokesman said.

The announcement followed reports from Greek diplomats that Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu, who arrived Monday on an official visit to the Soviet Union, had been advised that he could meet Mr. Chernenko on Tuesday afternoon.

There was no confirmation from Soviet officials that a meeting had been planned. A spokesman for the Foreign Ministry said Tuesday that no meeting would be held and that Mr. Chernenko was out of town.

At a press briefing later in the day, Mr. Papandreu's spokesman, Dimitrios Maroudas, said that the Greek leader was informed Tuesday that the meeting could not take place due to the health of the general secretary.

Most diplomats had expected Mr. Chernenko to make a televised appearance before the first anniversary of his coming to power, which is Wednesday. Mr. Papandreu's visit seemed perfectly timed.

Instead, Soviet television led its evening news program with the announcement of the publication of Mr. Chernenko's pronouncements over the past year. Such announcements have been made in the past to keep a Soviet leader's image prominent during a long absence.

There were unconfirmed reports that the Greek visitors were told that Mr. Chernenko's health had deteriorated overnight Monday, forcing cancellation of the project.

A meeting with Mr. Chernenko was not included in Mr. Papandreu's formal schedule, although time had been left open for that possibility on Tuesday. But Greek sources maintained that after Mr. Papandreu's arrival on Monday, and as of Monday night, Soviet officials had advised them that a meeting was on.

There was no indication of the seriousness of Mr. Chernenko's condition. He dropped from public view in late December, and several Soviet officials have openly acknowledged that he was ailing.

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Speculation has focused on Mr. Chernenko's health as the source of his current problems. He is presumed, from his behavior at public appearances, to suffer from pulmonary emphysema, a lung ailment that can tax the heart. In August, he was absent for several weeks, reportedly with a heart problem.

Both Soviet and Greek officials seemed miffed that the issue of Mr. Chernenko's health had overshadowed the Papandreu visit.

Mr. Papandreu's spokesman said that, over two days of meetings with Prime Minister Nikolai A. Tikhonov and other Soviet officials, the Greek leader explored prospects for a \$1.5-billion gas pipeline to bring Soviet gas to Greece, as well as Soviet assistance in building a subway for Athens.

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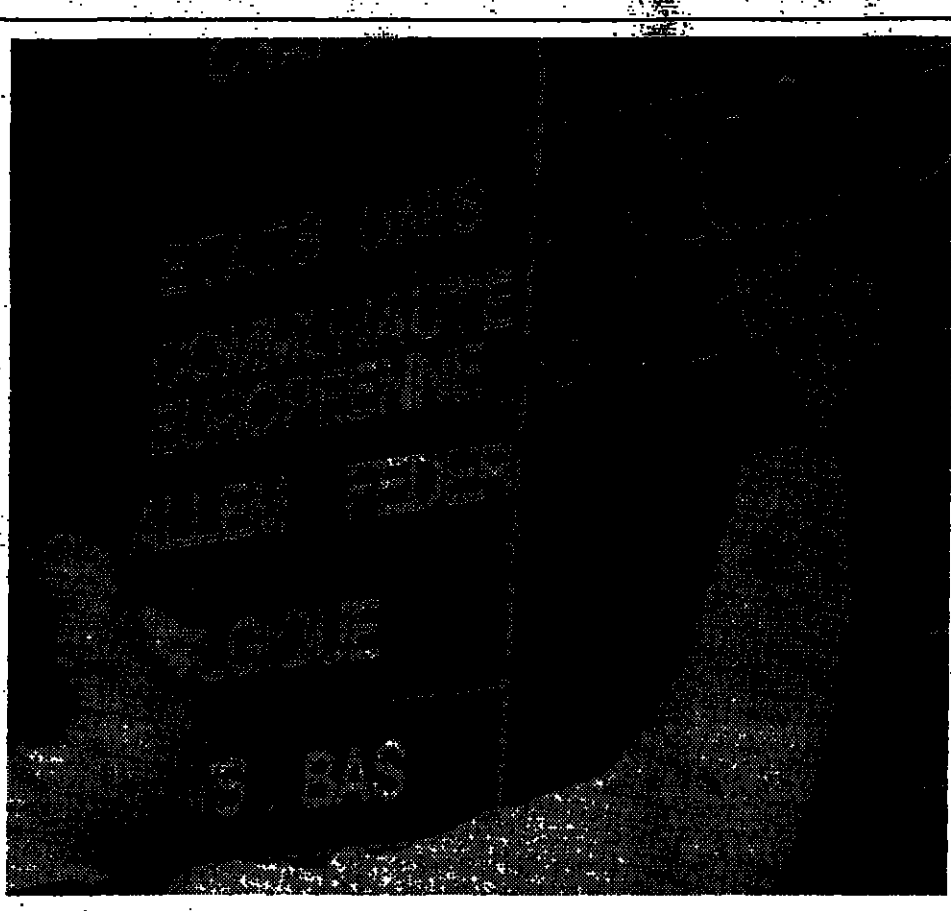
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Dollar Breaks 10 Francs, Reaches Other Highs

A broker at the Bourse in Paris wrote the fixing for the U.S. dollar on Tuesday, when the currency broke the 10-franc mark for the first time with a posting of 10.023 to the dollar. The dollar set records against the British pound, the Italian lira, the Dutch guilder, the Spanish peseta and Scandinavian currencies. As central banks continued to intervene, the dollar reached a 13-year high against the Deutsche mark and a 10-year peak against the Swiss franc. Page 9.

Egyptian Says Arafat, Hussein Agree On Agenda for Mideast Peace Talks

By Judith Miller

New York Times Service

CAIRO — President Hosni Mubarak's senior foreign policy adviser said Tuesday that Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, and King Hussein of Jordan had reached agreement on a framework for peace talks, a "significant breakthrough" in efforts to revive long-stalled Middle East peace talks.

For the first time, the PLO has unequivocally and irrevocably accepted the premise of a peaceful settlement to the Arab-Israeli conflict, the adviser, Osama el-Baz, said in an interview.

He called on the United States to reward what he called Mr. Arafat's "courageous step" by showing "a willingness and the ability to come to terms with a joint Arab move."

"The bell is now squarely in the U.S. court," Mr. Baz said.

He said the United States gave the talks cautious approval Tuesday. The Associated Press reported from Washington, Larry Speakes, the White House spokesman, said, "Any declared intention to pursue a peaceful settlement of the Middle East conflict would be a constructive step."

It is crucial, however, that the settlement be pursued at the table in direct negotiations on the basis of UN Security Council Resolution 242," he said.

"If the discussions in Amman help move the parties toward negotiations then it's a welcome development," Mr. Speakes added.

Mr. Baz returned from Jordan late Monday night after monitoring the two days of talks between Mr. Arafat and King Hussein that led to Monday's agreement.

In a report on the meeting, the Jordanian news agency Petra said only that the two sides had discussed "the reality of the Palestinian issue in the occupied territory and in the international arena."

Mr. Baz declined to provide details of the pact. "But the details are secondary," he said. "What counts is that there has been a decision by the Jordanians and the Palestinians to take a risk. Entry into negotiations involves a risk, especially given recent statements issued by members of the Israeli government."

Efforts to revive peace talks have been stalled since April 1983 when Mr. Arafat failed to win the support of radicals within his divided organization for letting Hussein lead a joint Jordanian-Palestinian negotiating team into U.S.-sponsored peace talks.

Last November, the radicals and the mainstream PLO factions formally split into separate organizations after Mr. Arafat was re-elected as chairman at a Palestinian congress in Amman.

In December, Egypt and Jordan agreed upon a joint formula for peace talks based upon the principles embodied in United Nations Resolution 242, which calls for peace in exchange for the return of occupied Arab lands, coupled with the "Palestinian people's right to self-determination."

The plea for Palestinian self-determination was intended to make the formula more attractive to the PLO. The group had always rejected the UN resolution because it failed to call for the creation of a

Prime Minister Shimon Peres of Israel said Tuesday that it was unclear whether the agreement was a move toward peace with Israel, Reuters reported from Tel Aviv.

"First we'll see what they agreed upon between them or are they offering peace to Israel? It's still not clear what they did in Amman," Mr. Peres said.

"Did they agree to make peace between them or are they offering peace to Israel? It's still not clear what they did in Amman," Mr. Peres said.

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"Did they agree to make peace

Israel Says Agents in South Lebanon Are Targets of Assassination Squads

By Thomas L. Friedman
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — At least 30 Lebanese and Palestinians working for Israel in southern Lebanon have been assassinated by unidentified gunmen over the last seven weeks, according to Israeli defense officials and independent security sources in the region.

The assassinations are part of a dramatic increase in attacks on Israeli troops and their allies in southern Lebanon. In the last 10 days, there have been 51 attacks on Israeli troops, with four soldiers killed and 18 wounded. Israel's casualties since it invaded Lebanon on June 6, 1982, are 614 dead and 3,675 wounded.

Almost all of the attacks —

mostly ambushes and roadside bombings — have taken place in zones south of the Litani River populated by Shiite Muslims. This is the area that Israeli forces will continue to occupy after Feb. 18, when the first stage of their withdrawal from the greater Sidon area is to be completed.

The wave of murders of agents, informers and local militiamen who have cooperated with the Israeli occupation force has hurt the Israeli Army's intelligence-gathering activities, according to Israeli defense analysts, and added to the vulnerability of their army units.

While a few of the pro-Israeli elements assassinated since late December were members of the South Lebanon Army, which is backed by the Israelis, the vast majority were local residents of Shiite and Christian villages or residents of the Palestinian refugee camps around Sidon, according to the sources in southern Lebanon.

Most of those killed are assumed by Israeli officials to have been slain by the same underground Shiite and Palestinian resistance organizations that have been attacking the Israelis and are preoccupied with the mechanics of the withdrawal and their own security, apparently feel much bolder about coming out in the open to deal with

those identified as collaborators before they can flee.

In addition, at least some of the assassination work, which is usually accomplished by gunshots at close range while the victim is at home or driving a car, was carried out by persons who had cooperated with the Israelis but now want to change sides, the Israeli defense sources said.

"What happens is that someone who has been working for us decides he wants to go over to the other side," said an Israeli defense source. "They tell him that in order to do so he first has to prove himself by killing someone else who has worked with us."

Besides the local pro-Israeli agents who have been assassinated, there have been many smaller incidents in which people have had their shops or cars blown up with warnings to either stop dealing with Israeli forces or to get out of town.

"We are now taking measures to defend the lives of those people who have been associated with Israel," said an Israeli defense official. He declined to elaborate.

The assassinations have apparently damaged Israel's intelligence-gathering in southern Lebanon, which some Israeli analysts say was not very good to begin with. Israeli experts who have worked in the area say that once-friendly Lebanese sources now tell them not to contact them. Ten days ago, lists handwritten in Arabic were pasted on walls in Tyre with the names of 60 alleged "collaborators," most of whom were understood to have already fled Lebanon.

Another reason for the recent increase in attacks on the Israeli forces, defense analysts say, is because the Israelis are using the roads more with slow-moving vehicles, hauling heavy equipment and men southward in preparation for the first stage of the Israeli troop withdrawal. As a result, they have become easier targets.

This situation has made Israeli troops extremely cautious. They have recently adopted the practice of firing in the air as they drive their convoys through potentially hostile villages, according to independent security sources in southern Lebanon.



Votes being counted Tuesday in Seoul during the election for National Assembly seats.

New Party Does Well in Seoul Voting

In Early Returns Kim Group Makes a Strong Showing

The Associated Press
SEOUL — Candidates from a new opposition party calling for democratic reform in South Korea made a strong showing in early returns from National Assembly elections held Tuesday.

The ruling Democratic Justice Party of President Chun Doo Hwan was expected to retain control of the 276-seat assembly by a sizeable margin, but the early showing of the opposition was stronger than predicted.

With 16.5 percent of the vote counted, the Central Election Management Committee said that ruling party candidates were running first or second in 89 of 92 two-seat districts. The New Korea Democratic Party, which since its formation last month has outspokenly questioned Mr. Chun's commitment to democratic change, had 49 candidates leading. The Democratic Korea Party and the Korean National Party had 25 and 18 candidates leading, respectively. The other three leaders were from smaller parties.

Many of the early returns were from urban districts, where the opposition to Mr. Chun is strongest. Turnout was heavy, with 84.2 percent of the nation's 24 million eligible voters casting ballots. That

compared with 78.4 percent in the last National Assembly election in March 1981.

One district where the New Korea Democratic Party candidate took an early lead was Mokpo, on the southern end of the country. It is the birthplace of Kim Dae Jung, one of South Korea's best-known dissidents and a central backer of the new party.

He and Kim Young Sam, another former presidential hopeful and supporter of the New Korea Democratic Party, are under house arrest and are among 14 former politicians still banned from participating in politics until 1988.

The election is regarded as the first real test for the ruling party. It was formed in late 1980, shortly after former General Chun engineered a military coup amid the political turmoil following the 1979 assassination of President Park Chung Hee.

In 1980, Mr. Chun dismantled all political parties and blacklisted more than 500 politicians, including the two Kims. As a consequence, there was little organized opposition in the 1981 election.

The New Korea Democratic Party, formed just before this election campaign began, in late January,

has called the government a "military dictatorship" and claims that Mr. Chun is not committed to democratic reform.

The New Korea Democratic Party has joined other opposition groups in saying that winning a sizable share of the assembly seats is essential to ensure that Mr. Chun, who has said that he will step down when his seven-year term ends in 1988, carries out a peaceful transition of power as promised.

The Democratic Justice Party, which won 152 seats in the last election, had urged voters to choose the stability and economic growth it said it guarantees, rather than the political confusion that it says an opposition victory would bring.

Also vying for seats are the two more moderate opposition groups, the Democratic Korea Party and the Korean National Party, and independent candidates. The Democratic Korea Party won 81 seats in 1981 and could be the big loser if the New Korea Democratic Party does well.

A total of 439 candidates are running for 184 direct-vote seats from 92 districts. The remaining 92 seats will be distributed proportionally, with the party winning the most seats in direct balloting awarded 61 of those seats.

WORLD BRIEFS

Goldwater Proposes Cuts in Defense

WASHINGTON (AP) — Senator Barry Goldwater, chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, has proposed trimming President Ronald Reagan's defense buildup by \$33 billion over the next three years, as part of an overall Republican plan to reduce federal deficits, congressional sources said Tuesday.

Officials said that Mr. Goldwater proposed allowing defense spending authority to rise by 4 percent a year for each of the next three years after allowing for inflation, in contrast to the president's proposed increases of 5.9 percent in 1986, 8.2 percent in 1987 and 8.8 percent in 1988.

Mr. Goldwater, a Republican of Arizona, made his recommendation privately to the Senate majority leader, Robert J. Dole of Kansas. He stressed that it was contingent on a proposal of a series of cuts in domestic programs to round out the deficit-cutting plan, said the sources.

Indian Charge Probed, Jaruzelski Says

NEW DELHI (UPI) — Poland's leader, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, said Tuesday his government was investigating allegations that a Polish diplomat was involved in India's espionage scandal, but he denied that Poland was interested in obtaining any state secrets.

General Jaruzelski, at a press conference following two days of talks with Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and other Indian leaders, said that "anything of interest to us in India can be acquired by us legally" and that "we have no need to resort to other methods or ways of collection."

The Polish leader, annoyed by repeated questions about the spy case, said, "I'm very sorry but I cannot satisfy any demands for sensationalism." There were unconfirmed reports last week that a Polish diplomat, as well as a Soviet citizen and an East German diplomat, had been expelled by India in connection with its investigation of a spy ring.

Poland Dismisses Police General

WARSAW (UPI) — The Polish government said Tuesday that it had dismissed a senior Interior Ministry official who was the immediate superior of the four former secret police officers convicted in the kidnapping and murder of a pro-Solidarity priest.

The government spokesman, Jerzy Urban, said that General Zenon Platek, 58, had been removed from his post following the conviction on Thursday of his subordinates in the murder of the Reverend Jerzy Popieluszko. Mr. Urban said a secret police colonel had been suspended from duty but was not dismissed.

General Platek, the director of an Interior Ministry department responsible for monitoring church affairs, was suspended from duty for "inadequate supervision" of his department following Father Popieluszko's murder. General Platek maintained that he had not been involved in the crime.

Mr. Urban, who indicated that a purge of the Interior Ministry was under way, said Colonel Leszek Wolski of the Warsaw city police had been suspended from duty. Colonel Wolski was present when the plan to abduct the priest was discussed, Mr. Urban said. But he added that "the trial did not produce any evidence to indicate that anyone else was involved in the murder other than the four who were convicted."

U.S. Urges Progress on Chemical Ban

GENEVA (AP) — The U.S. arms control official asked the 40-Nation Geneva Disarmament Conference on Tuesday to reach agreement this year on a treaty banning all chemical weapons.

Kenneth L. Adelman, director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, said such a ban should have top priority because "the dangers of chemical weapons proliferation are increasing."

Mr. Adelman urged the Soviet Union to "engage in serious negotiations on every element" of the U.S. draft for a ban on chemical weapons, proposed in April by Vice President George Bush. The conference, the world's only multilateral disarmament forum, has been deadlocked for more than a decade on the question of a ban on chemical weapons because of disputes on verification and enforcement.

For the Record

A group tied to Senator Jesse Helms, the conservative Republican from North Carolina, has told the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission that it may ask stockholders of CBS, the broadcasting company, to approve resolutions aimed at influencing CBS management and operations. Fairness in Media said Monday it will ask the stockholders to vote out the company's present board of directors at their annual meeting on April 17.

Assemblyman Herman D. Farrell Jr. of New York City announced Monday his candidacy for mayor. He will challenge Mayor Edward I. Koch in September's Democratic primary. Mr. Farrell is the highest-ranking black Democratic Party leader in the state.

Cathy Evelyn Smith withdrew from a plea bargain agreement on Monday and instead will face charges that she murdered John Belushi, the comedian, with a drug overdose.

The West German arms group Krauss-Maffei said Tuesday it had halted development of the third generation of the country's main battle tank, the Leopard. Company sources said the Defense Ministry withdrew its backing.

President Augusto Pinochet of Chile dismissed Tuesday two cabinet members who had urged him not to renew the state of siege he has used to crack down on the political opposition. The two were Interior Minister Sergio Onofre Jarpa Reyes and Finance Minister Luis Escobar.

Three Israelis and a Nigerian diplomat were sentenced to prison terms Tuesday in London for the attempted kidnapping in July of an exiled Nigerian politician, Umaru Dikko, who was found drugged in a crate at Stansted airport.

Reagan, Fahd End Talks

(Continued from Page 1)
must go on for a Middle East peace but differed on what issue must be resolved first: Israeli security or the Palestinians' demand for a homeland.

On Monday, President Reagan deflected Fahd's request that the United States take a more direct role in the Middle East. Later, in his toast at a state dinner in Fahd's honor, Mr. Reagan said he had laid out a peace plan in September 1982 that could move the parties "toward a fair settlement."

Mr. Reagan said too many people "look with despair at the complexities of the Middle East and ask themselves, 'How can we ever find a solution?'"

"I prefer to look at those complexities with hope and ask the parties in the region, 'When can we get on with it?'" the president said.

Fahd spoke of the "warm ties of friendship" between the two countries and said, "We want for everyone to live in peace."

He invited President and Mrs. Reagan "to come and visit my country at any time they may wish."

A senior administration official said there had been "no disagreement" that the interests of the Palestinians must be represented in any peace negotiations, or any change in President Reagan's position that Fahd and other Arab leaders could do more to create a climate favorable for such talks.

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Plan for Burial

In Space Gets

U.S. Approval

United Press International

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Transportation Department said Tuesday it has approved the preliminary plans for rocketing cremated human remains into space in late 1986 or early 1987.

Space Services Inc., of Houston, wants to use its small "Conestoga" rocket for the Celestis Group of Melbourne, Florida, to carry the ashes of more than 10,000 people into an orbit 1,900 miles (3,080 kilometers) high.

The Transportation Department, which has authority to oversee commercial space activities, said it issued permission to proceed after consulting with the State Department, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the Department of Defense.

A spokesman said the Transportation Department must conduct a launch safety review before the company can proceed with the launching.

Reporter Decries Aeroflot's Unfriendly Skies

By Seth Mydans
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — A night on a wooden chair in a strange airport, followed by a morning in which the passengers themselves had to push the ramp up to their plane, has drawn a cry of protest from a Pravda reporter.

His litany of complaints in a recent issue of Pravda, the Communist Party daily, about bad treatment and bad service echoed criticism often heard from Western travelers. "Speed and comfort," the reporter, Yuri Kiritsitsyanov, wrote briefly, repeating Aeroflot's motto, "I am off to the railroad station."

Some of the complaints were acknowledged a year ago by Civil Aviation Minister Boris P. Bugayev, who announced a personnel shake-up and new regulations designed to combat what he called corruption and mismanagement, among other problems.

He also referred to damage done to the airline's reputation by crashes, a subject rarely mentioned publicly unless foreigners are involved.

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Aeroflot reported carrying 112 million passengers last year and more than three million tons of freight.

No figures are published for the size of its fleet, which is considered a military secret. But it is estimated to have about 2,000 planes, making approximately 4,000 scheduled flights a day.

This vast nation, with its many barren regions and poor network of roads, is linked by Aeroflot. For many isolated communities, the local airport is the only connection to the outside world.

The airline also carries out extensive additional tasks, from crop dusting to monitoring among its many functions, comfort and service on domestic flights are not a high priority.

For a Soviet traveler, a flight begins with a wait in line at a ticket counter, which in most cases is not linked to a central computer. Flights are often overbooked and seats are not assigned, so boarding involves a battle at the ramp.

Food is not served on flights of under three hours. Alcohol and smoking are forbidden. There are no in-flight movies or headsets.

When flights are diverted or delayed, passengers are rarely given updated flight information, and are sometimes kept awake

through the night waiting for possible announcements.

At Soviet air terminals, hundreds of stranded passengers often sit squeezed together on their suitcases through the night. This was the situation that faced the Pravda reporter, whose flight from Aktyubinsk to Moscow was diverted to the Volga city of Ulyanovsk because of weather, and who said he found a chair for the night only by pleading with a "tenderhearted charwoman."

Once the passengers had finally boarded their Ilyushin 62 in the morning, they sat for two more hours in the plane without an explanation until a baritone voice came over the loudspeaker.

"This is your captain speaking," the voice said. "I am not going to apologize to you. We pilots are not to blame. We are still here because of the negligence of the airport workers. The weather is fine, and the plane is ready to take off."

The plane, it seemed, had not been fueled or supplied with water, and now there was no tow truck to pull the plane onto the runway.

The last straw, once the plane had finally taken off, was the soft voice of a flight attendant on the public address system, apologizing for "a slight delay due to weather conditions in Moscow."

Reagan Calls Arms Pact, Space Defense Unrelated

(Continued from Page 1)

which they won't have a margin of superiority."

On other issues in the interview, the president said:

• A new infusion of covert aid to the insurgent Nicaraguan forces known as the "contras" was "necessary" and "desirable." Contending that "the Sandinista government seized power out of the barrel of a gun," he said, "I think there's every reason for the contras to be representing those who continue to strive for the democracy they fought a revolution to get."

"That revolution was supposed to result in democracy," Mr. Reagan said. "The assurances were given by the people fighting the revolution — leading it. Then the Sandinistas did what Castro before them had done in Cuba. Once the revolution was successful, they ousted from the government — or any participation in the government — all the other factions that were dedicated to democracy — and have instituted a totalitarian regime. And what the Nicaraguan people want is the revolution they fought for. And I think they are entitled to have it."

• On Cuba itself, Mr. Reagan said he was "not greatly optimistic" about President Fidel Castro's recent comments indicating a desire to improve relations with the United States. "We've heard this before," he said. "Early in my administration there were signals sent of this kind, and we took them up on it. And we tried to have some meetings with them, and nothing came of it. Their words are never backed by deeds."

• On the controversy in South Korea over the airport melee during the return home of the exiled opposition leader Kim Dae Jung, Mr. Reagan said "there was bad judgment on both sides." The reference was to the Americans who accompanied the opposition figure and to the Korean authorities.

• On the Middle East, Mr. Reagan, who met King Fahd of Saudi Arabia earlier in the day, said he was firmly committed to his peace initiative of Sept. 1, 1982. He added, "I don't believe it can be achieved without King Hussein of Jordan and with, or at least with the permission of, the Palestinians representing them in direct negotiations with the Israelis." Mr. Reagan said moderate Arab nations were "entitled" to defensive weapons from the United States, partly because of the threat of Soviet "expansionism."

Asked whether he puts any limit on who can represent the Palestinians, the president replied, "It's more or less has to be worked out between them and King Hussein, as to whether they would permit him, or whether they will want direct representation, and then I think with the Israelis the issue comes up, then — will whoever represents the Palestinians be willing to say that they recognize the right of Israel to exist as a nation? This is a great sticking point. It's why we cannot enter into any negotiations with the Palestinians — the PLO — as long as they say that."

• Asked if the trial and conviction of four state security policemen in Poland for the murder of a pro-Solidarity priest would result in a relaxation of relations between the United States and Poland, Mr. Reagan said: "I honestly don't think it reflects any change. I think it reflects something that went wrong. And the government doesn't mind throwing somebody to the wolves in order keep the sleigh going ahead of the wolf pack."

• As "titular head of the party," Mr. Reagan said he could not now

endorse Vice President George Bush for the 1986 Republican presidential nomination. But he spoke glowingly of Mr. Bush, and when asked if the vice president was his logical successor, Mr. Reagan said, "If anyone was a voter, in considering, they would have to recognize who's had the most contact with what's going on."

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Social Security Benefits — Issue Divides Young and Old in U.S.

By Juan Williams
Washington Post Service

DELRAY BEACH, Florida — In this retirement town, where more than a third of the population is over 65, the issue of Social Security is not an abstract debate over policy but an argument among generations.

Mertie Zucker, 20, a teller at Atlantic Federal Savings and Loan, says the Social Security tax "I can't believe how much Social Security takes every week. I'm trying to make a start in life and the retired people just take their chunk of my check."

"I'm not going to see one cent of that money when I get old. There won't be any Social Security," she said. "I'm just giving this money away."

The elderly take a different view. "For 40 years I was paying Social Security," said Gene Alpert, 63, of Boca Raton, who is retired. "I didn't complain. No greed. And I had no opportunity to sock away money" in Individual Retirement Accounts and the Keogh tax-deferred retirement funds for the self-employed.

"When we paid Social Security, a dollar meant more in relative value, in terms of our earning capacity, than the money being earned today. So don't tell me we didn't put in enough. We put in our share. They can put in their share now."

These are the poles in the issue that politicians probably fear more than any other this year: whether, as part of the deficit-reduction

plans now building in Congress, to freeze Social Security benefits by delaying the cost-of-living adjustment, or COLA, that otherwise would take effect Jan. 1, 1986.

President Ronald Reagan has said he will approve a freeze only if a bipartisan majority in Congress does so first.

The Senate majority leader, Robert J. Dole, a Republican from Kansas, has said that Senate Republicans have agreed, tentatively, to support a freeze. Those senators have taken the lead in budget deliberations.

Social Security makes up about a fifth of the budget, and the argument is that senior citizens should do their share to retire the deficit. A 12-month deferral of the cost-of-living adjustment would save about \$6 billion in fiscal 1986 and \$22.1 billion over three years.

Part of the issue is equity. The budget-cutters already are going after cost-of-living adjustments in other benefit programs. "If we do nothing" on Social Security, "then why should we treat the next group differently?" Mr. Dole said in an interview.

But the issue of Social Security is sensitive because of its reach and its nature.

Benefits go to one-seventh of the population. For 65 percent of the elderly, Social Security is their largest source of income. As benefits have risen, the percentage of elderly people below the federal poverty line has declined.

By the same token, almost all wage earners pay the tax, many,

especially the working poor and middle-income, two-earner families, pay more in Social Security taxes than in federal income taxes.

"The tax burden may intensify as the baby-boom generation of post-World War II moves into retirement and the ratio of workers to Social Security recipients declines. The burden also has been exacerbated in recent years by high inflation. In several years Social Security benefits have increased faster than the wages taxed to pay them."

"It's a matter of intergenerational transfer," said John Makin, director of fiscal studies of the American Enterprise Institute, a research institute in Washington. "We're still in the stage where the benefits Social Security beneficiaries are receiving is far more than the money they paid into the system. Current workers are subsidizing them."

The 4.1 percent cost-of-living adjustment in the president's budget would raise the average annual retirement benefit by \$228, to \$5,532, according to the Social Security Administration.

For middle-class retirees, falling to receive an increase would make little difference. But one-fourth of Social Security's beneficiaries rely on it for 90 percent of their income. Fifty-five percent have incomes below \$10,000, 73 percent below \$15,000 and 93 percent below \$25,000.

According to the results of a study by the one-year freeze in the cost-of-living adjustment in 1986 would increase the poverty

rate for those 62 and older from 13.5 percent to 15 percent, or for 553,342 people.

Laurie A. Fiori, a Social Security analyst for the American Association of Retired Persons, notes that the one-year freeze would affect future Social Security payments by lowering the base for future cost-of-living adjustments. In five years, she estimated, the one-year freeze would cost an individual \$1,284, and a couple \$2,160.

In Delray Beach, where numerous middle-class retirees have come south to live in modest condominiums near the affluent retirement estates and country clubs in Boca Raton and Palm Beach, the young are very aware of who is paying for the Social Security checks that flood into banks during the first week of every month.

At Rantel, a talk show host for WWSW radio, asked listeners two weeks ago: "Should social programs be cut to balance the federal budget?"

People older than 55 were not allowed to participate because "they couldn't be objective with Social Security putting dollars in their pockets." The response: nearly 75 percent favored cuts.

"Most of them volunteered that Social Security has got to be cut," Mr. Rantel said. "My show gets a lot of people in their 30s and 40s. And they said they're putting money out for old people, and they'll never get a dime back. One guy put it real well. He said the old people are ripping us off."

According to polls, the doubts of the young are hardening into a conviction that, despite their contributions, they will not receive Social Security benefits when they retire.

A Washington Post-ABC News poll in January showed Americans evenly divided on whether Social Security will exist when they reach retirement age. According to the poll, 47 percent said they think it will exist and 47 percent said it would not. Of people aged 18 to 30, two-thirds doubt that the system will be there when they need it.

In Boca Raton, a 69-year-old man who heard the WWSW broadcast smiled when asked about the resentment of workers whose paychecks are taxed to support Social Security.

"I went on a panel at college, and the kids kept saying they don't like Social Security," said the retiree, who asked not to be identified.

"They said why should they support the people who are sitting on the beach retired? They see us living down here, and they think somebody's rich. Well, I told them. I said, 'You know what would happen if you didn't pay Social Security? Mom and Pop would come back home, they'd be asking you to send them a check!'"

"You could see those college kids, suck in the air," he said. "One girl said, 'Oh, God.'"

The prospect of losing an average of \$228 because of a one-year freeze of the cost-of-living adjustment prompts the elderly here to condemn the younger generation's "greed."

"They are chipping away at the system," said Florence Goldmann, 73, acting head of the local chapter of Senior Pac, a Washington-based lobbying group for the elderly. "We've had a six-month COLA freeze in 1983 when they said we had to do it to save the [Social Security] system. Now they say they want a one-year freeze."

She also pointed out that there is a tax on the Social Security benefits of those who have incomes of more than \$25,000 for a single person and \$32,000 for a couple.

"They are chipping away at it, and pretty soon it won't be an entitlement program," she said. "It will be welfare. They want to say, 'If you are not poor you don't need it, darling.' Hell, no. Why is it, when it comes to older people, they all want to know how poor you are? I don't know why old people have to be poor."



ONE SAVED, ONE MISSING — A member of a helicopter rescue team lifts Bruce Herring, 30, of Wanchese, Washington, from a log near the top of Williams Falls in northwest Oregon after his canoe capsized. His companion was missing and presumed drowned.

As Malpractice Suits Multiply in U.S., Doctors Are Quitting Obstetrics

By Andrew H. Malcolm
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Faced with a growing number of malpractice claims and the rising expectations of patients, a significant number of the nation's doctors have either abandoned the practice of obstetrics or are seriously considering it.

According to several experts, the care of women in pregnancy, childbirth, and the period immediately afterward has become too risky financially and too draining emotionally for hundreds of specialists across the country, particularly in such states as New York, Florida, and California where malpractice suits are most frequent and jury awards are most generous.

"A lot of obstetricians are leaving the specialty and concentrating instead on gynecology," said William Reilly of New Jersey Medical Underwriters. "Opting out of delivering babies is one way to protect yourself against the malpractice epidemic."

Obstetricians, along with neurosurgeons and orthopedists, are prime targets for lawsuits. Americans are filing nearly three times as many medical malpractice claims as they filed a decade ago, according to a recent report by the American Medical Association, and they are winning record settlements, especially when the cases involve babies.

Doctors, insurers, and the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists said that they had no

firm figures on how many of the nation's 25,000 obstetrics-gynecology specialists were giving up obstetrics.

However, Douglass M. Phillips, executive vice president of the Medical Mutual Insurance Co. of North Carolina, estimated that as many as 10 percent of such specialists in his area were doing so. Others put the figure higher.

Although medical experts cite no effect as yet on the availability of care for pregnant women and their babies, they fear the eventual impact if doctors continue to turn away from obstetrics. Those who tend to abandon the field, they say, are usually older and among the most experienced, leaving the same number of patients to be cared for by fewer, less experienced doctors or by midwives.

"I'll tell you why I quit after 10 years of delivering babies," said Dr. David A. Runk, of Norman, Oklahoma. "It just got to be too much hassle for the return. It's not just the disruption of your life 24 hours a day. It's a whole atmosphere of confrontation now between doctors and patients. We believe someone must always be at fault. We're suing car makers. Why not baby makers?"

Other doctors listed a variety of reasons for giving up obstetrics, but all agreed that the decline in the number of births in the United States in recent years

has not been a factor. They said there was a reasonable balance now between doctors and patients.

Medical experts acknowledge that some doctors make mistakes that they should be held accountable for.

Lawyers who represent malpractice claimants say the rise in claims results from sloppy and negligent medical practices, combined with the public's increased awareness of the right to sue. And jury awards of millions of dollars, they say, are a recognition of the lifetime financial impact of severe health problems.

But few dispute that the American malpractice situation, in obstetrics and in medicine as a whole, is in some cases corroding the doctor-patient relationship and is pushing up the nation's health care bill.

American doctors pay more than \$2 billion for insurance against malpractice suits, a cost passed along to patients in the form of higher fees.

On Long Island, where medical malpractice insurance is the most expensive in the nation, obstetricians pay about \$35,000 a year for \$1 million worth of coverage; a similar policy for neurosurgeons costs \$101,000.

Nationally, doctors and insurance executives said, the incidence of malpractice suits had risen in 1983 to 16 suits for every 100 obstetricians, up from five suits in 1975.

That compares with eight malpractice suits in 1983

per 100 doctors overall, an increase from 3.3 suits before 1978.

In obstetrics, "there's an attitude that says, 'We're going to have fewer babies so we want a perfect baby,'" said Dr. Maurice N. Corrie, in Raleigh, North Carolina, who quit the practice this winter after 19 years when his malpractice insurance, \$4,500 for 1983, jumped to \$13,000 for 1985.

Two decades of medical advances have also conditioned parents to expect that any problem can be solved with the right machine, technique or doctor. The rate of women's deaths in childbirth, for instance, has fallen to less than seven per 100,000 births today from 83 per 100,000 in 1951. In the same time, infant deaths fell to 11 per 1,000 live births from 29 per 1,000.

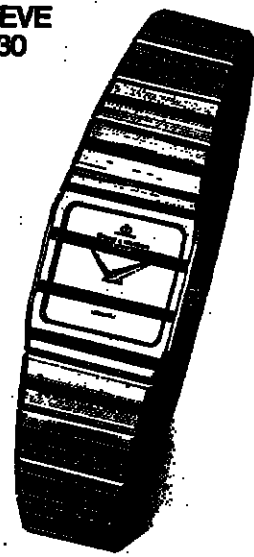
"When you deliver a baby today," said Dr. Theodore Loring, whose practice delivering babies has spanned precisely that period, "parents expect it to come out perfectly. Unfortunately, it doesn't always turn out that way. Twenty years ago, it was considered an act of God. Today, there are no more acts of God. They expect you should have been able to do something."

"Today," the 67-year-old obstetrician said, "our technology can take a baby weighing 1.5 pounds [7 kilograms] and we can keep it alive. God only knows what that baby will turn out to be. And if there is something wrong, even 18 years down the road, they can sue you for millions."

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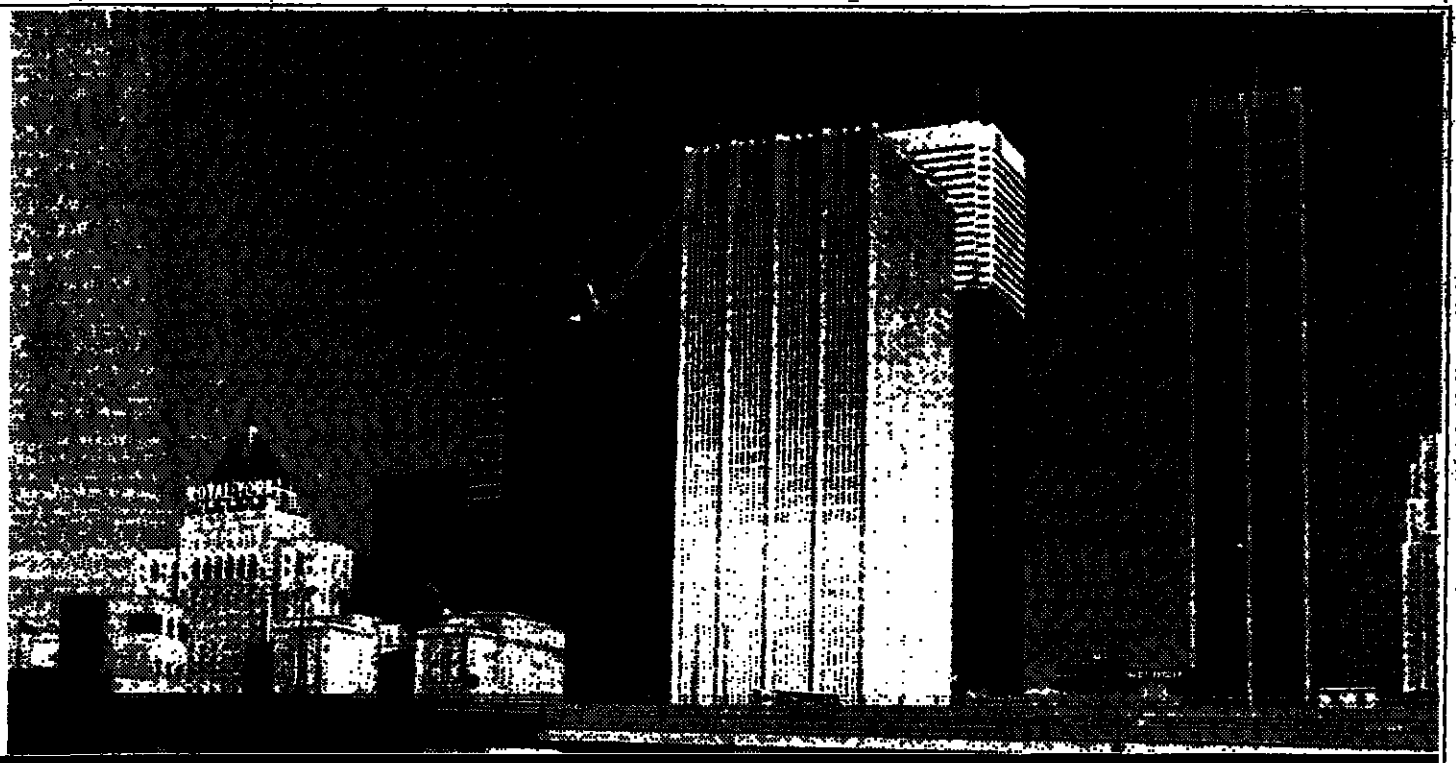
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El Salvador Queried on Disappearances

By Iain Guest

International Herald Tribune

GENEVA — A special UN panel has asked the government of El Salvador to explain the disappearances of 218 people who were allegedly abducted by government security officials.

According to a United Nations report released here Tuesday, 138 of the cases were treated by the UN panel as a matter of urgency.

Sources close to the UN said that about 30 of the disappearances were reported to have occurred since José Napoleón Duarte was elected president June 1. In his campaign, Mr. Duarte pledged to improve human rights and eradicate the rightist death squads that have been blamed for tens of thousands of killings.

The UN report described disappearances as "the most comprehensive denial of human rights of our time, bringing boundless agony to the victims, rumormongering to the families, both socially and psychologically, and moral havoc to the societies in which they occur."

It comes at a time when the Reagan administration is saying that the human rights situation in El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras is improving while the government of Nicaragua is drifting into totalitarianism. The administration has asserted that the UN Permanent Commission on Human Rights has shown "selectivity" by repeatedly criticizing El Salvador.

According to the report, the UN panel has transmitted reports of 2,000 alleged disappearances to the Salvadoran government since 1980. The government has provided sufficient information to clarify the cases of 275 people. Of them, 161 are in prison, 110 are at liberty and four are reported dead.

The report said that each case sent to the government contained details about the abductors, who were said to have included "members of the armed forces, civil defense, the national guard, the national police, the treasury police, the combined security forces, or simply armed men in plain clothes."

According to the report — the panel's fifth — the panel reviewed 2,900 alleged cases of disappearances last year and transmitted 1,800 to 29 governments for explanation. The reports were received from human rights groups.

Fourteen governments are listed as having been responsible for 20 or more disappearances either last year or in the past, with the greatest number of new cases occurring in Peru, Guatemala and El Salvador.

The other 11 governments are Argentina, Bolivia, Cyprus, Honduras, Indonesia, Iran, Lebanon, Nicaragua, Paraguay, the Philippines and Uruguay.

According to the report, the largest number of new disappearances last year occurred in Peru, where the government was asked to account for 236 cases. An annex to the report is expected shortly, containing details of more than 150 Peruvian additional cases that have been reported to the UN panel since its last meeting in December.

Most of the disappearances occurred in the province of Ayacucho, where government forces are fighting the Shining Path guerrilla group.

Elsewhere in Central America, Guatemala was asked about 289 disappearances, 145 of which reportedly occurred in 1984. Honduras was asked to explain 18 new cases, bringing to 87 the total sent to the government by the panel.

In addition, 60 new cases were sent to the government of Nicaragua for an explanation. Of these, 27 were said to have occurred in 1983 and one last year.

One diplomat pointed out that

the number of cases reviewed by the UN panel and transmitted to governments was almost certainly considerably less than the actual number of people who have disappeared.

He added that much of the effectiveness of the panel depended on the ability and efficiency of human rights groups. This, he said, was partly responsible for the heavy preponderance of cases from Cen-

tral and South America, where human rights groups are active, and the relative lack of cases from Africa and Asia.

The five-member UN panel was established in 1980 to investigate allegations of disappearances by government security forces. It has been renewed annually, and the UN rights commission, which is currently meeting in Geneva, is to vote shortly on a further extension.



Amadou Mahtar M'Bow, right, the head of UNESCO, seated with his assistant, John Knapp. The seats for the U.S. delegation were empty as a special session of the body began on Tuesday in Paris to discuss the U.S. withdrawal.

UNESCO Begins Debate on Effects of U.S. Pullout

By Paul Lewis

New York Times Service

PARIS — The United States was reduced to a spectator on Tuesday as UNESCO's 50-member executive board opened a politically charged debate on the consequences of the U.S. withdrawal from the world body.

However, although officially absent, the United States dominated the discussion and the political maneuverings on the first day of the five-day session.

The U.S. withdrawal has cut the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization's budget overnight by a quarter, confronting it with the urgent need to make drastic spending reductions.

Western member nations are hoping to use UNESCO's cash crisis to eliminate many of the politically controversial programs that the agency has developed under its director-general, Amadou Mahtar M'Bow.

Those programs, including studies and conferences critical of press freedom and individual human rights and efforts to promote a Marxist view of disarmament, finally led the United States to pull out of the organization at the beginning of this year.

Unless UNESCO makes adjustments, Britain and Singapore have said that they also will pull out at the end of this year. And several European countries, including West Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands and Denmark, plan to reconsider their membership if there are no further reforms.

But Soviet bloc and some Third World members are fighting to retain those UNESCO activities the Western members dislike, hoping to find extra funds for them from other sources or at least to spread cuts lightly across all of UNESCO's budget.

Political tension ran so high among the various groups as they squared off for this battle over budget cuts that the executive board's chairman, Patrick Seddoh of Ghana, called on members on Tuesday "to resist feelings of resentment and frustration, however justified they may seem" when discussing the consequences of the U.S. withdrawal.

Some of the issues raised were so sensitive, Mr. Seddoh said, that they were best kept out of the public debate altogether and resolved in private corridor bargaining. "We must not let passions run wild," he said.

In particular, he banned public discussion of Mr. M'Bow's controversial contention that the United States must pay its full share of this year's UNESCO biannual budget or face prosecution before the International Court of Justice in The Hague. He also told members to avoid taking sides publicly in the dispute over whether to accept the observer mission that the United States has sent to maintain contact with UNESCO.

But on balance, the first day did not go well for Western UNESCO members, many of their delegates said afterward. Mr. M'Bow introduced his report on the impact of U.S. withdrawal which suggested that the United States should be taken to the World Court and raised doubts about accrediting the U.S. observer mission.

He also said that some member countries were prepared to help fill UNESCO's budget gap with voluntary contributions, but he did not give any details.

Chairman Seddoh rejected an attempt by Scandinavian members to debate a specific list of money-saving cuts in UNESCO's activities which they have prepared and which eliminates many controversial items.

They fear that this will create a precedent allowing Mr. M'Bow to withhold Washington's \$42-million budget contribution for this year from the big new surplus now accumulating in this fund as a result of the dollar's continued strength.

The West German delegate, Karl Moersch, said the only solution to UNESCO's budget crisis was to reduce expenditures by making selective cuts in activities that did not command widespread support. He also called for the abolition of unfilled secretariat posts and cuts in administrative expenses.

But the delegate for the United Arab Emirates, Saeed Abdullah Salman, proposed setting up a special agency to seek private contributions to meet UNESCO's budget gap.

He also suggested using unspent money in a special UNESCO fund for offsetting the effect of currency fluctuations on its budget.

Western governments are already concerned by Mr. M'Bow's decision to withhold \$10 million from the surplus that built up in this fund between 1981 and 1983 instead of returning it to member states as UNESCO regulations require.

They fear that this will create a precedent allowing Mr. M'Bow to withhold Washington's \$42-million budget contribution for this year from the big new surplus now accumulating in this fund as a result of the dollar's continued strength.

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Reprisals Would Hurt Military Cooperation With U.S., Lange Says

By Steve Lohr
New York Times Service

WELLINGTON, New Zealand — Prime Minister David Lange says that American economic reprisals for his anti-nuclear policy would only make New Zealand less likely to cooperate militarily in the future.

"Anything that cuts us back in the U.S. market cuts back our possibility of taking our part in regional cooperation," Mr. Lange said in an interview on Monday.

Last week, New Zealand said it would not permit an American warship to make a port call unless the government was assured that the vessel carried no nuclear weapons. The United States, as a matter of policy, refuses to give such assurances.

Mr. Lange, who has described himself as a middle-of-the-road socialist, said that New Zealand still considered itself a firm ally of the Americans, referring to them in the vernacular as "mates."

But he noted that New Zealand was highly dependent on foreign trade and that the United States was a vital market for its products.

"We are therefore absolutely vulnerable in the event that we are cut off from that economic lifeblood," Mr. Lange said. "And if we are, well, then we don't relate so well with our mates."

The refusal to allow the port call was viewed in the United States as undermining the 34-year-old ANZUS alliance, which includes Australia, New Zealand and the United States.

In the U.S. Congress, Senator William S. Cohen, Republican of Maine, introduced a resolution calling for trade and military sanctions.

Representative Stephen J. Solarz, Democrat of New York, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs

Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs, said he would call hearings on the ANZUS treaty because New Zealand's actions "raise the gravest questions about the future of the alliance."

In the face of these moves, Mr. Lange said:

"This government is committed to an alliance with the United States. We have no intention of withdrawing from it. There need be no comfort given to the Soviet Union in thinking we have withdrawn. We have not. The United States is our mate. The Soviet Union is not. It is a respectful acquaintance, not a mate."

Early last week, U.S. officials said they were studying retaliation, such as an end to preferential treatment for imports of lamb and wool from New Zealand and the release of surplus American butter and other dairy products, which would hurt New Zealand's sale of those products on world markets.

Later, the United States apparently softened its position. An official said that the White House was not planning any sanctions, but he said it would no longer argue on New Zealand's behalf for trade benefits in Congress.

Warning on Trade Benefits

The State Department reiterated Monday that the United States will withdraw a special trade benefit from New Zealand products unless the country ended its export subsidies by March 31, Agency France-Press reported from Washington.

Thomas O'Herron, a State Department trade official, said that New Zealand promised three years ago to drop its trade subsidies by March 31, 1985. New Zealand has said that it will not meet that deadline. As a result, Washington is expected to place a duty on New Zealand products.



David Lange

U.S. Wants Afghanistan On Agenda

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The United States hopes to resume high-level talks on Afghanistan with the Soviet Union this month, State Department officials say, but it is uncertain whether the Russians will agree.

The Reagan administration has told Soviet officials that Afghanistan is among the topics that Richard W. Murphy, the assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs, intends to bring up in discussions on the Middle East. Those talks are to take place later this month in Vienna.

Last month, U.S. officials listed Afghanistan as a likely topic, along with the Arab-Israeli conflict, Lebanon, the Iran-Iraq war, and Soviet military support for Syria and Libya. The Russians have not yet agreed to the full agenda, officials said Monday.

Envoy's Discount Rumors

Western diplomats reported Tuesday that Soviet sources had hinted that Afghanistan's president, Babrak Karmal, might be replaced and the country's capital transferred further north, Reuters reported from Pakistan.

The diplomats discounted both rumors as unlikely. But they said they were intrigued that Soviet sources were involved in the rumors because they could only undermine the authority of the Afghan government.

If true, the rumors would also imply important shifts in Moscow's approach to Afghanistan, where it has 115,000 troops defending the Communist government against Muslim insurgents.

ASEAN Urges Increase In Foreign Arms Aid for Cambodian Resistance

By William Branigan
Washington Post Service

BANGKOK — Southeast Asia's noncommunist nations have appealed to foreign powers to step up military aid to Cambodian guerrilla groups fighting the Vietnamese occupation of their country because of Hanoi's current successful offensive along the Thai-Cambodian border.

In a joint communiqué issued Monday after talks on the situation in Cambodia, or Kampuchea, the foreign ministers of the Association of South-East Asian Nations, which includes Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, the Philippines and Brunei, called on "the international community to increase support and assistance to the Kampuchean people in their political and military struggle to liberate their homeland from foreign occupation."

The communiqué marked the first time that ASEAN as a group has called for direct foreign military aid to the Cambodian resistance. Diplomats said the appeal was directed primarily at the United States.

Asked in a press conference if this meant that the group was seeking direct foreign military aid for the guerrilla groups, the Thai foreign minister, Siddhi Savetila, replied, "yes."

"They can't fight with their bare hands," he said. "As long as the Soviet Union keeps sending tanks, artillery and all sorts of weapons, how do you expect these Kampuchians to survive if they have nothing?"

ASEAN diplomats said afterward that the appeal represented a tougher position and a desire to increase military pressure on Vietnam in the face of its current dry-season offensive.

Since the drive began in November, Vietnamese troops have overrun every major noncommunist guerrilla base and now are bearing down on strongholds of the more powerful Communist Khmer Rouge guerrillas.

The diplomats said that, although the appeal was directed primarily at Washington, there was no sign that Washington was willing to change its policy of providing only humanitarian and diplomatic support to the guerrillas.

Currently, China provides the bulk of the military aid to the guer-

illas, principally the Khmer Rouge. Thailand and Singapore are known to aid the noncommunist militarily.

One diplomat said: "Before, we hedged on the military aid question, but now in the face of the Vietnamese offensive we couldn't be seen to be wavering."

He said ASEAN "hopes that given the new military situation on the ground, the Reagan administration will focus" on the issue.

Vietnamese Attack Camp

Vietnamese forces firing thousands of artillery and mortar shells launched a two-pronged attack on Khmer Rouge positions in western Cambodia on Tuesday, forcing about 20,000 Cambodian villagers into Thai territory, Thai military sources told The Associated Press in Aranyaprathet.

The sources said Vietnamese forces driving northward may have seized and burned the Khmer Rouge-controlled civilian camp at Khao Din, about 20 miles (32 kilometers) south of Aranyaprathet.

Vietnam to Return Bodies

Vietnam has agreed to turn over the remains of five more Americans killed during the Vietnam War, the U.S. Embassy in Bangkok announced Tuesday.

The embassy said talks in Hanoi last week between the United States and Vietnam had resulted in new information on several cases involving American soldiers who had been listed as missing in action during the Vietnam War.

In Laos, a U.S.-Laotian team continued Tuesday to search for the remains of at least 13 Americans who were aboard a military transport plane shot down over Laos in 1972.

U.S. and Soviet Doctors Urge Weapons Freeze

Reuters

CHICAGO — A group of Soviet and American doctors, saying they represented 120,000 of their colleagues worldwide, have called for an immediate freeze on nuclear weapons testing as a first step toward a general halt to production and deployment of such weapons.

The statement was endorsed by Physicians for Social Responsibility, the Soviet Committee of Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War and the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War.



Thai villagers took cover Tuesday from Vietnamese shelling in the town of Klong Nam Sai, as Hanoi's occupation troops attacked resistance groups across the border in Cambodia.

Inquiry Asked on South Africa Police White Legislators Cite Official Violence Against Blacks

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

PORT ELIZABETH, South Africa — South Africa's official white opposition party is planning to seek a judicial inquiry into police activity in this region after reports of unprovoked police violence in black townships, legislators here say.

The accusations of violence were made in a series of sworn affidavits collected in recent weeks by two white political activists, Molly Blackburn and Di Bishop. They are members of the opposition Progressive Federal Party and of the Cape Provincial Council, a regional legislature.

The bulk of the affidavits concern purported irregular behavior by police officers in a township outside Uitenhage, near Port Elizabeth, on Jan. 11 and at a township in Cradock, 120 miles (193 kilometers) north of here, on Feb. 3. The activists say the affidavits chronicle incidents in which the police are said to have opened fire on children, raided homes and beaten suspects in police custody.

A police spokesman in Port Elizabeth said there had been no formal complaint "to my knowledge" about police behavior on the two days mentioned in the affidavits.

"If anybody feels that the police did not behave properly," he said, "then they can come to us any time and we will investigate."

Asked about statements in the affidavits that police had opened fire with shotguns loaded with birdshot, he said: "We release this all to the press day to day. We are using birdshot every day in this unrest."

John Malcolm, a Port Elizabeth parliamentary deputy from the same party, said he planned to present some of the affidavits to Parliament in Cape Town on Tuesday and to seek the establishment of a judicial inquiry.

In the purported incidents in Cradock, a city gripped by a school boycott for more than a year, two persons — Mabhutiso Mboniswa, 12, and William Zaphukile Jacobs, whose age was not given — said that a 15-year-old was shot as he ran from police.

In an affidavit of Feb. 5, Mr. Jacobs said: "I do not know the name of the wounded boy, but his blood is still on the wall of my house, and his hat is in my possession. There are two holes on one side of the hat and a big hole on the other. I think he was dead when they dragged him away."

Mabhutiso Mboniswa said in an affidavit of the same day that he had been with five or six other youths, including Thozzi Skwiyiya, when the police in an armored vehicle opened fire as they ran.

"Thozzi ran toward the toilet," the affidavit said, chronicling the boys' flight. "I saw him try to jump over the fence into the third yard. But because the fencing was high

and loose, he was not able to get over. The next thing I saw was Thozzi falling down. I heard the report of a rifle. I could not see the man shooting."

"I saw Thozzi stand up on his own," the affidavit continued. "He started walking, but he was swaying and staggering. He was holding on to the fence for support."

It concluded: "I know that my friend Thozzi has died. I have nothing more to say."

The affidavits concerning Uitenhage relate mainly to events on Jan. 11, but include a statement said to have been made on Feb. 2 by Willie Zinto, who said that her 12-year-old son, Thulani, was shot in a front yard on Jan. 29 by the police, who passed her house in a bus.

The boy was taken to a doctor's office, Mrs. Zinto said, but the police arrived there and drove him to a hospital in the back of a van.

"He told me that when he had been taken from" the doctor's office "and put into the police van the police had placed their spare wheel on top of him," she said. "I did not question exactly how this was placed, as he was crying."

Youth Dies of Injuries

A 17-year-old black youth died Tuesday of injuries sustained when police fired rubber bullets and tear gas to break up rioting on Monday by more than 3,000 black students, United Press International reported from Johannesburg, quoting a police spokesman.

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Anthony Hopkins Shines
In a Schnitzler RevivalBy Michael Billington
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — The Old Vic, bought by Canadian millionaire Ed Mirvish in 1983, soldiers on mysteriously alternating the good and the bad. Last month they gave us a dreary adaptation of Dickens' "Great Expectations." Now they redeem themselves with a first-rate revival of Arthur Schnitzler's buried 1904 masterpiece, "The Lonely Road," which brings Anthony Hopkins back to the London stage after a 10-year absence in Hollywood. Schnitzler's play is a haunting piece of work: one that describes, with autobiographical intensity, the high price paid for a life devoted to sexual pleasure and personal freedom.

Schnitzler, best known as the author of "La Ronde," once described himself as "a virtuoso of solitude," and this play is about lonely people. The key figure, Julian Fichtner, is a globe-trotting painter driven back to Vienna by the overpowering desire to see his 23-year-old son, Felix, whom he has sired with his best friend's wife. But Felix, unaware of his real father's identity, has been brought up in a busy, bourgeois household dedicated to self-fulfillment. The irony is that Felix wants the same freedom his father once enjoyed, and so, rejecting Julian's paternal longings, he joins a dying writer named von Sala on an obviously doomed expedition to explore a buried Afghan city.

Echoes of Chekhov and Ibsen abound. What makes Schnitzler different is his ability to create a Viennese bourgeois world in which everyone is

THE LONDON STAGE

in the grip of illusion. Julian lives on the illusion that paternity implies possession. The equally solitary von Sala believes that exploration of some Asian city will give meaning to his barren life. Felix's tragically frustrated sister dreams endlessly of cities filled with symbolic towers and ends up drowning herself in von Sala's pond. Fichtner's "The Interpretation of Dreams" was published in Vienna in 1900. Schnitzler, himself a doctor, shows Freudian ideas at work in the everyday world.

This is what makes it a great play. It shows that selfhood leads to unhappiness. But it also shows bourgeois-respectable people destroyed by their fantasies. Christopher Fettes takes this literally by setting the action inside a psychiatric hospital and by treating the characters as case histories relentlessly observed by a frock-coated Viennese doctor. At first, the device seems merely irritating. But it pays increasingly rich dividends since it allows us to view the characters critically rather than identify with them emotionally. It also leads to one superb visual coup when we see Felix's suicidal sister trapped inside these institutional walls during a thunderstorm like a fly buzzing around under a bell jar.

But perhaps the greatest pleasure lies in watching Hopkins back on the stage. He plays the painter like a man aching for human commitment: in one unforgettable scene he stands downstage, eyes slowly moistening, as his son gazes at a portrait of his mother and begins to understand his origins. Hopkins, playing with mature quietness, has the naked-souled quality of the real actor. Colin Firth lends his son a brusque determination. Samantha Eggar plays the painter's ex-mistress with the jeweled glamour of one of Gustav Klimt's painted Art-Nouveau women, and Alan Dobie as the solitary writer turns himself into an animated death's-head. The production is open to debate: I have no doubts, however, about saying that the Old Vic has wiped the dust off a theatrical landmark.

Death and solitude also figure strongly in Nigel Williams's wryly entertaining new play, "My Brother's Keeper," at the Greenwich theater. Williams made his name with "Class Enemy" and similar studies of the angry, dispossessed working-class. This new play is his first about the middle classes whence he derives. It is, in fact, a skeletons-in-the-closet family drama (with strong echoes of Eugene O'Neill) set around the hospital bedside of a dying 74-year-old actor and showing his two sons locked in bitter conflict as the old man tries to die peacefully.

Williams's point is that only at moments of terminal crisis do the middle classes come clean and speak the direct truth. But his play draws most of its considerable energy from Tony, the dying man's radical-playwright son, who is one of those self-loathing jokers familiar in modern British drama from Jimmy Porter onwards. What is good is that Williams relishes Tony's wit while demolishing his claim to have a monopoly of virtue and wisdom. John McEnery plays him superbly as a lilius, screwy figure running on about his love for his father without allowing him to die with dignity. Williams writes about the working classes like a reporter; here he writes about the middle classes like a rueful insider.



Dee Dee Bridgewater: "The future looks good."

Dee Dee Bridgewater: 'Stand-Up' Singer

By Michael Zwerin
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Dee Dee Bridgewater's mother told her she sang before she spoke, which she took as hyperbole until her younger daughter did the same thing.

Many female entertainers avoid child-bearing in favor of concentrated career moves while they are still young. Bridgewater believes that "if you have talent it will speak for itself and will not leave you if you have kids." And she feels "so gorgeous when I'm pregnant."

Perhaps she would be more successful in the business by now without having taken the time out to have two daughters, but she does not necessarily agree with the majority definition of "success." And the considerable recognition she's earned from it notwithstanding, her career might not be for her forever.

Coming from her, "I've got a pretty good working mind and I'd like to use it" sounds like a statement of fact, not a brag. And "I'd like to study criminal law" appears

to be a genuine statement of intent rather than idle chat. "On the periphery" of the black liberation movement in the early 1970s, she spent a lot of time in courtrooms and was horrified witnessing "inadequately counseled youngsters sentenced to 10 years for stealing a bicycle."

However, "I'd like to stand up for people" cannot be separated from "I have problems with keeping my mouth shut" as insights into the complicated mechanism that makes Dee Dee Bridgewater tick. Then throw this into the mix: "The man is supposed to be the head of the household, the woman is supposed to be behind the man. This relationship can produce a wonderfully ordered family life. But somewhere along the line something went wrong because we're getting divorced."

Her father, a trumpet player, was also the teacher of Charles Lloyd, Booker Little, George Coleman, and other future jazz giants to come out of Memphis, where she grew up. By the age of 16, she had her own vocal trio, à la the Su-

premes. She went out on weekends singing with jazz bands led by friends of her father. She built the reputation of being one of the female singers who could hold her own with male masters like Thad Jones, Roland Kirk, Stanley Clarke, Al Jarreau, B. B. King, Grover Washington Jr. and Dizzy Gillespie.

She recorded 21 albums, four under her own name. Down Beat magazine critics twice named her vocalist of the year, and she placed in the top five in Playboy, Record World and Billboard magazine polls.

She talked with Mike Douglas, Merv Griffin and Johnny Carson on television, won a Tony award for her performance of Gilda the witch in "The Wiz," played a torch singer in "1940s Radio Hour," co-starred in films called "The Fish That Saved Pittsburgh" and "The Brother From Another Planet" and starred in TV soaps and commercials (baby powder, hamburgers). But she refused a starring role in the original Broadway company of "Sophisticated Ladies" because she

preferred the role as wife at the time, and later turned down the same role in the Las Vegas company of the revue because, "I don't like Vegas."

"I've been known to be something of a trouble-maker," she said. She has not made any records since 1981, because executives insisted she sing music she did not like with musicians she did not know arranged by people who did not understand her voice. "I've compromised and I've been burned. I did material the record company wanted me to do in the style they wanted me to sing in and when the record did not sell I bore the brunt of that. From now on, if I'm going to go down it will be fighting for something I believe in. I can be really stubborn, I guess."

She was "deeply involved" with Catholicism until the age of 16, when she says she began to be aware of hypocrisy all around her. On the honor roll and debating team of her Catholic high school, she found herself taking the opposing point of view during theological debates with Protestant school teams: "They said I was causing too much commotion. They asked me to leave."

Now a "non-denominational Protestant," she "believes in God: in Jesus, in the Bible and I try to apply these principles to my daily life." She bore children and played the supporting matrimonial role she figured the Bible calls for. It seemed to work well enough until her husband, a film director, was out of work and she went back to entertaining to support the family. He could not handle it when she wanted to continue after he found work.

In the process of divorce, without a permanent home, her children with her parents in Flint, Michigan, Bridgewater has been "at a low ebb" for the past year, ever since she decided to be based in Europe after finally accepting a role with the international company of "Sophisticated Ladies."

"I've had a Mercedes, a gorgeous house with a pool and all of that sh—, sorry." She grimaced, amazed that such a word could come so close to her lips. "That stuff. I've lived that life. It no longer tempts me. Some French friends invited me to dinner in their home the other day and I found out they lived in a castle. I didn't even know they were wealthy. I love that about Europe. People relate to you as who you are, not what you own. I want to live and work here. The future looks good. I'm an artist."

Dee Dee Bridgewater: Wilder Bar, Widdergasse 6, Zurich, Feb. 18-24; Mèridien Hotel, Paris, March 5-17.

Unpublished Author Writes 60-Second 'Novels' on Demand

By Frederick M. Winship
United Press International

NEW YORK — Dan Hurley is an unusual kind of author. He writes 60-second "novels" on order, for a small fee. So far he has written 3,000 of them.

Hurley's next project is to write his 60-second novels from the top of a Manhattan skyscraper.

"It's under consideration for a \$5,000 grant from the Public Art Fund of New York," said Hurley, who describes himself as a former Yippee and looked like one when he appeared for an interview in a tweed jacket, gabardine slacks, shirt, and tie. The shirt had a button-down collar, of course.

He said there would be a two-way audio-video hookup so he can speak to people on the street from the top of the building, just as he does when he works on the sidewalk.

Hurley, 27, began working on the sidewalks almost two years ago in Chicago, where he was an editor for American Bar Association publications. For a fee of \$2, he would type out a minute-long "novel" in the form of a romance, mystery, biography, essay or any other literary form his passerby clients requested after a brief conversation.

The conversation, with Hurley often asking questions, gives him an insight into the character and lives of his subjects on which he can

base a meaningful composition. He says he tries "to find something people really value and put it into the story."

"You only need a typewriter and a chair. I had no intention of making money. It was going to be just fun."

Said Hurley, "It worked. People related to me. They poured out their hearts to me, told me their hopes, their problems. I felt like an ancient Greek oracle, like a cross between a psychologist and a priest. And I earned as much as \$100 a day."

Hurley has since given up his ABA job, moved to Brooklyn and upped his fee to \$5. He has written novels for former Chicago Mayor Jane Byrne, entertainers Alice Cooper and Whoopi Goldberg, "M*A*S*H" producer Larry Gelbart, and Mike Love of the Beach Boys.

His own first novel, a full length one titled "Johnny Hero: A Comic Book Tragedy," remains unpublished.

He has written 60-second novels in a window of the Carson Pirie Scott department store in Chicago.

In New York he has appeared in Macy's basement and at B. Altman's department store and entertained at parties at Regine's, Danceteria and the Tavern on the Green.

Here is an example of a Hurley novel, written for Alice Cooper:

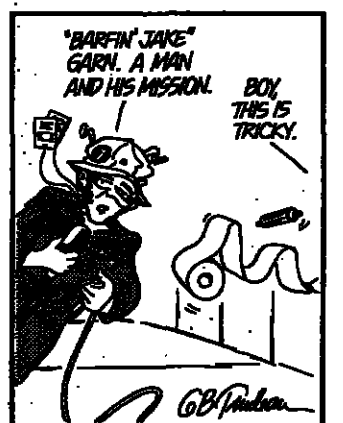
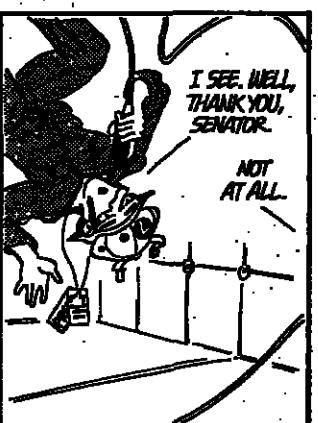
"Once upon a time, there was a man who was an utter failure at everything, because he kept trying to succeed. He was not at heart a success. At heart, he was a failure, and because he kept trying to succeed, he kept failing worse and worse."

"Finally he gave up and decided to express his sense of failure and outrage at the world. He opened up a bar called 'Warm Beer and Lousy Food.' The public flipped out. They loved the audaciousness of it, the sheer absurdity and straightforwardness of it. Plus it was so damn different. So damn unique."

They realized it was the perfect expression of one man. Yes, this one man had finally done it. He had finally expressed perfectly his sense of failure.

"And as a failure, he became a great success."

DOONESBURY



Nixdorf reverses continental drift



of years ago, Europe, Asia, and America were one land mass. Then they began to drift apart perceptibly, to drift away from one another until they wound up being continents. If you lived in Asia, it was almost impossible to do business successfully in Europe, for that matter.

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AMEX prices P.14
AMEX high/low P.12
NYSE prices P.10
NYSE high/low P.12
Commodity prices P.9
Currency rates P.9
Commodities P.14
OTC stock P.15
Dividends P.14
Other markets P.18

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1985

Herald Tribune BUSINESS/FINANCE

U.S. Stocks
Report, Page 10

Page 9

INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

Heinz's O'Reilly Gets Thrills in Outside Roles

By SHERRY BUCHANAN
International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — Many executives dream of leaving the corporate fold to lead the adventures of an entrepreneur. Few ever dream that they could have both — the security and leverage afforded by a high-paying corporate job as well as the thrills and big money (your very own) associated with being a successful entrepreneur.

Anthony J. O'Reilly, 48, president and chief executive of H.J. Heinz Co., has it all. Besides being chief executive of the \$3.74-billion U.S. food company and chairman of two Irish companies he started, he is also part owner of an Irish newspaper chain, Independent Newspapers Ltd.

By the time he was 30, Mr. O'Reilly had already gone through at least two incarnations — the first as an Irish rugby star, the second as one of the youngest chief executives, at 26, of the Irish Dairy Board, a government agency. He then became head of Irish Sugar Co. The turning point in his career came in 1969, when he decided to take the top job at Heinz's British subsidiary instead of becoming Irish minister of agriculture.

"I started with \$32,000; I didn't have a silver spoon in my hand."

"I could have easily gone with Irish politics, a British company or a straightforward entrepreneurial role," he said. "I didn't consciously say to myself, 'It's CEO or bust.' After heading the British subsidiary of Heinz and working as senior vice president for North America and the Pacific, Mr. O'Reilly became president of Heinz in 1973 and chief executive in 1979.

While he was at Heinz U.K., Mr. O'Reilly and a couple of partners started Fitzwilliam, an investment firm. In 1973, he gained control of Independent Newspapers. In 1981, he started Atlantic Resources Ltd., a company exploring for oil off the Irish coast.

"I started with \$32,000; I didn't have a silver spoon in my hand," he said. His holdings in all three ventures are now estimated at \$10 million. He owns a large house in Ireland and a working stud farm on The Curragh, a plain in Kildare.

Mr. O'Reilly owes a lot of his corporate and entrepreneurial career to R. Burt Gookin, chief executive of Heinz when O'Reilly joined the company. Mr. Gookin decided that entrepreneurial endeavors for Mr. O'Reilly were the same as golf to other executives.

"Maybe I have sufficient experience in the world of the entrepreneur not to think that the grass is greener on the other side," Mr. O'Reilly said. "I've been on both sides of the septic tank."

The skills needed to be successful in a top corporate job often are not considered the right skills for a successful entrepreneur, and vice versa. As chief executive of Heinz, Mr. O'Reilly has stuck to a rather conventional corporate strategy, confining any inclination for risk-taking to his Irish ventures.

Fitzwilliam, the investment company, has had up and downs. The oil-exploration business, by Mr. O'Reilly's own account, is speculative. He struck oil in 1983, but the appraisal well came up dry and he is still waiting for another strike. His stud farm on The Curragh, southwest of Dublin, is another risky business: expensive if you are luckless, but with high gains if you come up with a winner.

Judging by Heinz's performance in the past few years, Mr. O'Reilly is doing well. (Continued on Page 17, Col. 1)

Japanese Get Trade Warning

Open Up or Else, U.S., Europe Say

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — The United States and the European Community urged Japan on Tuesday to open its markets to foreign products or face the prospect of trade barriers to block Japanese exports.

William Brock, the U.S. trade representative, told Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone that the Reagan administration was under intense pressure to counter a lopsided trade balance in Japan's favor, a foreign ministry spokesman said.

The EC's external affairs commissioner, Willy De Clercq, said he tried to explain to Mr. Nakasone that the community's \$10.1-billion trade deficit with Japan last year was as serious a problem to the Europeans as the U.S. deficit. The United States had a \$34-billion deficit with Japan last year, and the deficit was expected to increase this year.

Mr. Brock was quoted by Japanese officials as telling Toshio Komoto, the minister in charge of external economic affairs, that protectionist sentiment was greater than he had ever known.

"Brock told Komoto there is a move in some quarters to impose import surcharges," one official said.

Mr. Brock said Japan must substantially open its markets to imports of forestry products, telecommunications equipment, electronics goods, drugs and medical equipment.

Earlier in the day, speaking at a breakfast meeting before 300 people, Mr. Brock said Japan's trade relations with the world were "serious and rapidly worsening" and warned that its surplus "threatens to destabilize" the world trading system.

Mr. Brock also predicted that Japanese auto exports to the United States would increase "immediately" should the two sides agree to lift the voluntary restraints on them scheduled to expire in March.

He noted that Japan's total current-account surplus could reach \$400 billion worldwide from 1983 to 1990, roughly equal to the 1974-1981 surplus attained by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

As Mr. Brock was meeting with Mr. Nakasone, the Finance Ministry reported Tuesday the country shipped up the first trade surplus for a January in 36 years.

Preliminary data released by the Finance Ministry showed that exports on the customs-clearance basis rose 8.2 percent over a year ago to \$11.03 billion while imports decreased 4.2 percent to \$10.57 billion. The trade surplus with the United States hit a high for January of \$1.899 billion.

(AP, UPI, Reuters)

China Allowing Limited Stock Sale As Capitalists Emerge From Disgrace

By John F. Burns

New York Times Service

SHANGHAI — As the line began forming on a misty morning in mid-January, the survivors of this city's old capitalist class could have been forgiven for thinking they were dreaming the entire scene.

Beginning at 3:30 A.M., hundreds of Shanghai residents gathered outside a red-brick building to sign up for the first stock offering here since 1949.

By 2 P.M., three hours before the offering closed, the full allotment of 5 million yuan (\$1.7 million), had been sold to individual investors and to others buying on behalf of state-owned and collective institutions.

The stock offering by Yanzhong Industrial Corp. represented a cautious step forward into a new era of corporate fund-raising mandated by reform-minded



Zhou Xinyong of Yanzhong Industrial Corp.

Communist leaders in Beijing. But it also constituted a step back toward the old ways of doing business in what had been China's largest commercial cen-

ter before the Communists seized power 35 years ago.

Some of the pensioners who lined up outside the Yanzhong office at 45 Ningjiang Road had been playing the market in 1950 when Communist troops threw a cordon around the old stock exchange and made wholesale arrests of people inside. Some threw files out windows, and others set their offices on fire. Many were given nominal trials for "exploitation" and shipped away to spend years in distant labor camps.

Under the leadership of Deng Xiaoping, efforts are being made to bind those wounds. Old "capitalists" are being rehabilitated, and some in Shanghai and Beijing are even getting their mansions back. Party leaders are consulting them on ways to propel the nation's economy, and they are being encouraged to lend any help they can in stirring back to life the embers of entrepreneurship.

In the charter for urban economic reform laid down by the Communist Party in October, the emphasis was on shifting from a situation, in which all

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 5)

35 Years After Closing It, China May Open Shanghai Stock Market

Reuters

SHANGHAI — China's Communist rulers are actively considering opening a stock market in Shanghai and one could be established within two years, a senior financial official said Monday.

"The proposal is being considered by both the central government and the Shanghai authorities. Many details have to be worked out, but I would say we could have a stock market in Shanghai within two years," said Sheng Baizhang, vice president of Shanghai Investment & Trust Corp.

"We have to train people and establish the legal framework. This will take time," he added.

Because Shanghai was China's financial center before the 1949 Communist takeover, the city was the obvious first choice for a stock market, he said. The exchange was closed in 1950.

Foreign bankers attending an international conference on China's petroleum industry said Bank of China was also considering stock markets in the southern special economic zones of Shenzhen and Zhuhai.

Ming Zhicheng, deputy director of the Shanghai municipal economic commission, also said the proposal was under study. But he declined to say when an exchange could be opened.

Bonn Cannot Play Lead Economic Role, Aide Says

By Warren Getler

International Herald Tribune

BONN — West Germany cannot assume the role of locomotive for the world economic recovery if the U.S. economy should weaken, Martin Bangemann, the West German economic minister, said in an interview Tuesday.

"The West German economy is too dependent on exports and our domestic market too small for us to play the locomotive role," Mr. Bangemann said.

He said that West Germany, with exports accounting for half the nation's industrial production, could play a decisive role in promoting free-trade principles at a time when protectionist pressures are on the rise.

"The best results we could achieve at the upcoming world eco-

nomic summit here in May is laying the groundwork for a new GATT round," he said, referring to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Mr. Bangemann said the U.S. budget deficit would be a topic of discussion at the seven-nation summit. He said the deficit was continuing to influence international capital flows, the level of interest rates in the West and the ability of Third World debtor nations to service their debts.

Reports this week that the United States is seeking to curtail imports of European semiconductors through a loosely enforced export-restraint agreement signed in 1982 are "a clearly bad development," Mr. Bangemann said.

"Frankly, I'm not in favor of any

of these export-restraint agreements, because, despite their being called voluntary self-restraint agreements, they actually come down to a form of protectionism for U.S. industries," he said.

Though he said he saw little chance of a trade war developing between the United States and Western Europe, he warned: "In quite rare a growing wave of protectionist measures — on either side of the Atlantic — could lead to a deterioration of the political relationship" between the Western allies.

Despite the salutary effect the strong U.S. dollar has had on West German exports, Mr. Bangemann said he would prefer the dollar to decline, though gradually. He said the strength of the dollar, which rose to 3.2782 Deutsche marks

Dollar's Climb Is Unabated in Light Trading

Reuters

LONDON — The U.S. dollar climbed to new highs once again in thin trading on European foreign-exchange markets, as central banks continued to abstain from any attempt to stop the dollar's rise.

Dealers said the dollar hit another 13-year high against the Deutsche mark and a 10-year peak against the Swiss franc. It also broke records against the British pound, the French franc, the Italian lira, the Dutch guilder, the Spanish peseta and Scandinavian currencies.

Volumes were low, since New York banks and many other U.S. banks were closed for Lincoln's Birthday, but in late-afternoon European trading Chicago banks played a big role in pushing up the dollar.

In Frankfurt, the dollar was fixed at 3.2782 DM, compared with 3.2573 at Monday's fixing. It was the dollar's fourth consecutive high against the mark, and some dealers in London said they believed a correction would have to come soon.

"I do feel a correction is due," said one dealer, "but my worry is that the market is not that long in dollars so the correction does not need to be that large, and I can't see what is going to spark it off. Who's going to be the first man to step forward and sell dollars?"

"Fundamental analysis has gone out of the window," the dealer said, echoing a general feeling that the dollar is vastly overvalued on fundamental grounds but backed by sentiment.

The pound was trading late Tuesday at \$1.0898, down almost another cent from Monday's \$1.096. The key three-month sterling interbank rate rose 1/8 point to close at 14 1/16 percent, eroding hopes that British bank-lending

rates would soon fall from the current 14 percent. The rise in the three-month rate even fueled some speculation that a further increase would be needed if the government wants to defend the pound.

The French franc was fixed in Paris at 10.023 to the dollar Tuesday, breaking the 10-franc level for the first time. The dollar was worth 9.9465 francs at the Paris fixing Monday.

The lira also continued retreating against the dollar's strength after hitting more than 2,000 against the dollar Monday for the first time, at the Milan fixing Tuesday the dollar was worth 2,015.80 lire, against 2,003.80 Monday. And the Dutch guilder fell to 3.7175 Tuesday at the Amsterdam fixing, compared with 3.69 against the dollar Monday.

Corporate demand for the dollar was noted, and one dealer said the U.S. currency might have gained slightly on news that the Soviet leader, Konstantin U. Chernenko, was too ill to meet the visiting Greek prime minister, Andreas Papandreu.

Condé Nast Offers to Buy The New Yorker

United Press International

WASHINGTON — Condé Nast, the publisher of Vogue and Glamour magazines, is offering to buy The New Yorker magazine for as much as \$124 million, the Securities and Exchange Commission said Tuesday.

Board members at New York immediately went into a meeting after learning that Advance Publications Inc. filed the required 13-D form announcing the takeover attempt. Advance is offering \$180 a share for the magazine's 690,000 shares outstanding.

Samuel Newhouse Jr., who owns Advance, acquired 17.1 percent of the magazine early this year and a New Yorker spokeswoman said, "It is no surprise" that Mr. Newhouse is interested in the rest.

The New Yorker, a showcase for writers for decades and one of the most successful general-interest magazines in the United States, owns majority shares in The Cook's magazine and Horticulture magazine.

Condé Nast publishes some of the leading leisure and fashion magazines, including Vogue, Glamour, Mademoiselle, House and Gardens, Vanity Fair and Gourmet.

Currency Rates

*Late interbank rates on Feb. 12, excluding fees.

Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, Milan, Paris.

	\$	£	DM	FF	Y	Sc	S	¥
Australia	2.775	4.089	17.128	3.085	0.184	5.439	123.11	141.28
Belgium	36.37	71.95	20.835	3.077	0.258	17.727	22.87	25.88
Canada	1.322	2.08	1.322	1.322	0.077	17.727	17.727	1.251
Denmark	1.0898	—	3.263	10.795	3.000	4.823	71.95	3.076
France	2.0158	3.263	61.45	3.076	—	5.435	30.64	72.10
Germany	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Italy	2.0158	10.955	3.077	—	0.085	2.971	15.255	3.579
Japan	348.20	387.43	80.04	3.076	12.07	76.7	399.28	93.94
Netherlands	2.0158	3.263	61.45	3.076	—	5.435	30.64	72.10
Portugal	207.48	207.48	207.48	207.48	207.48	207.48	207.48	207.48
Spain	166.36	166.36	166.36	166.36	166.36	166.36	166.36	166.36
Sweden	1.322	2.08	1.322	1.322	0.077	17.727	17.727	1.251
Switzerland	1.0898	—	3.263	10.795	3.000	4.823	71.95	3.076
U.K.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Dollar Values

	\$	£	DM	FF	Y	Sc	S	¥
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Germany	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Italy	2.0158	10.955	3.077	—	0.085	2.971	15.255	3.579
Japan	348.20	387.43	80.04	3.076	12.07	76.7	399.28	93.94
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Portugal	207.48	207.48	207.48	207.48	207.48	207.48	207.48	207.48
Spain	166.36	166.36	166.36	166.36	166.36	166.36	166.36	166.36
Sweden	1.322	2.08	1.322	1.322	0.077	17.727	17.727	1.251
Switzerland	1.0898	—	3.263	10.795	3.000	4.823	71.95	3.076
U.K.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Source: Reuters, U.S. and foreign exchange markets.

*Late interbank rates on Feb. 12, excluding fees.

Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, Milan, Paris.

Source: Reuters, U.S. and foreign exchange markets.

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Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, Milan, Paris.

IBM Introduces Its New Mainframe Computer

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — International Business Machines Corp. unveiled Tuesday the first two models of its much-awaited new generation of mainframe computers.

IBM, which already dominates the worldwide market for large-scale data processors, said it also cut prices on selected versions of its current top-of-the-line computers, the 308X series, by an average of 5 percent.

The new generation of mainframes is called the 3090 series, and its first two models are the 200 and 400.

The 3090 model 200 has 64 million characters of main storage, and employs two central processors, which boost the computer's ability to process information.

The model 200 ranges in price from \$5 million to \$6.09 million, and will be available in November, IBM said.

The model 400 is available only as an upgrade from a model 200, IBM said. The 400 employs four central processors, and has 128 million characters of central storage.

Shipments of the model 400 are scheduled to start in the second

quarter of 1987, and the upgrade costs \$4.3 million, IBM said.

Given IBM's dominant position in the mainframe market, which some industry trackers estimate at about 75 percent, the 3090 computers are expected to put additional pressure on companies that make computers that are compatible with IBM's products.

Those companies include the U.S. companies Amdek Corp. and National Semiconductor Corp.'s National Advanced Systems unit, and the Japanese computer giants Hitachi Ltd. and Fujitsu Ltd.

Hitachi manufactures the computers sold by National Advanced Systems, and Fujitsu makes many of the products sold by Amdek.

The 3090 computers, by introducing advanced performance and pricing standards into the market for large-scale data processors, also could hamper sales of non-compatible mainframes built by such U.S.

companies as Burroughs Corp., Sperry Corp., Control Data Corp. and Honeywell Inc.

NYSE Most Actives				
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Last
DuPont	28124	65	59 1/2	59 1/2
Unocal	26855	51 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Phillips	25770	51 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
AT&T	23470	51 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
IBM	22216	133	131 1/2	131 1/2
General	14440	119 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Exxon	13472	70	69	69 1/2
Wells	11782	29 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
McKesson	10954	27 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Boeing	10558	51 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
AT&T	9777	51 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
General	7772	51 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
IBM	597	133	131 1/2	131 1/2

Dow Jones Averages				
Index	Open	High	Low	Last
Indus.	1271.20	1281.12	1264.34	1276.61
Trans.	420.20	428.54	414.77	425.33
Unch.	149.21	150.39	148.75	149.67
Comp.	516.14	520.70	515.41	520.87

NYSE Index				
Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Composite	1644.3	1640.5	1643.7	+0.2
Industrials	1281.1	1276.6	1276.6	+0.2
Transp.	428.5	425.3	425.3	+0.2
Unch.	150.4	148.8	149.7	+0.2
Comp.	520.8	515.4	520.8	+0.2

NYSE Closing				
Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Vol. of 4 P.M.	111,726,000			
Prev. P.M. vol.	104,000,000			
Prev. consolidated close	126,739,530			

AMEX Diaries				
Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Advanced	277	268	268	-9
Declined	277	268	268	-9
Unchanged	277	268	268	-9
Total Issues	277	268	268	-9
New Issues	277	268	268	-9
Volume up	4,104,880			
Volume down	3,384,880			

NASDAQ Index				
Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Composite	264.57	264.57	264.57	0.00
Industrials	264.57	264.57	264.57	0.00
Transp.	264.57	264.57	264.57	0.00
Unch.	264.57	264.57	264.57	0.00
Comp.	264.57	264.57	264.57	0.00

AMEX Most Actives				
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Last
Amstar	1774	15 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Amstar	1774	15 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Amstar	1774	15 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Amstar	1774	15 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Amstar	1774	15 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	High	Low	Close	Chg.
22 1/2	14 1/2	48	2 1/2	12	128	200	195	195	+1 1/2
24 1/2	16 1/2	50	2 1/2	12	130	200	195	195	+1 1/2
26 1/2	18 1/2	52	2 1/2	12	132	200	195	195	+1 1/2
28 1/2	20 1/2	54	2 1/2	12	134	200	195	195	+1 1/2
30 1/2	22 1/2	56	2 1/2	12	136	200	195	195	+1 1/2
32 1/2	24 1/2	58	2 1/2	12	138	200	195	195	+1 1/2
34 1/2	26 1/2	60	2 1/2	12	140	200	195	195	+1 1/2
36 1/2	28 1/2	62	2 1/2	12	142	200	195	195	+1 1/2
38 1/2	30 1/2	64	2 1/2	12	144	200	195	195	+1 1/2
40 1/2	32 1/2	66	2 1/2	12	146	200	195	195	+1 1/2

N.Y. Stocks Post a Small Gain

United Press International
NEW YORK — The stock market managed to post a small gain Tuesday despite sharp declines in some computer issues.
The Dow Jones industrial average, which fell 13.91 Monday, gained 0.55 to 1,276.61.
The New York Stock Exchange index rose 0.07 to 104.57 and the price of an average share increased 2 cents. Standard & Poor's 500-stock index gained 0.05 to 180.56. Advances and declines were trading at about a 1-1 ratio among the 2,006 issues traded at 4 P.M.
Big Board volume was 111.12 million shares, up from 104 million traded Monday.
Truett-Lattimer of Evans & Co. said some of the pressure on computer issues dated up late in the session, and other than the technology group it was a quiet session. Government bond markets and some banks were closed for Lincoln's Birthday.
IBM said it will be difficult to show earnings growth in the first quarter of 1985. The company earned \$1.97 per share in the like period of 1984.
Another company, Data General, said second-quarter net may be down from the 55 cents per share reported in the year-earlier period. Some analysts had been expecting a substantial increase.
Stephen Smith, a computer analyst at Paine, Webber, said in the case of Data General, the company's announcement was a reminder that its sales are "quite sensitive to changes in the economy."
Jerry Hinkle of Sanford C. Bernstein Co. said weakness was concentrated in a few issues, similar to Monday's session except for a change

in the issues. "The market is taking everything pretty well," he said.
He added that some of the earnings forecasts in the computer industry reflected the effects of the strong U.S. dollar on certain companies.
Harry Vilcek of Sutter & Co., Palo Alto, California, said the stock market had encountered a "temporary setback" on its way to 1,300 and higher on the Dow Jones industrial average.
He said Monday's pullback was a normal reaction and the market is poised to go higher.
On the floor, Data General was the most active NYSE-listed issue, plunging 1 1/2 to 58 1/2. Unocal was second, falling 2 to 47 1/2. Unocal's chairman said the company is "not for sale." The stock has been active recently on takeover rumors.
Phillips Petroleum was third on the active list, unchanged at 50. Investor Carl C. Icahn said he will offer \$60 per share in cash for 70 million shares. There were several conditions attached to the offer.
IBM, which lost 3 1/4 Monday, shed 1 1/4 to 132 1/4. IBM introduced some enhancements for its larger computers and new processors.
Digital Equipment fell 4 1/4 to 117. The company said Monday it has stopped production of the Rainbow personal computer although production could resume in the future.
Hewlett-Packard lost 1 to 36 1/4. Texas Instruments was 1 1/4 to 121 1/4 and National Semiconductor 1/4 to 13 1/4. Motorola added 1/4 to 37 1/4.
Autos firmed with General Motors gaining 1 to 79 1/4, Ford 1/4 to 45 1/4 and Chrysler 1/4 to 33 1/4.
Elsewhere in the oil group, Mobil advanced 1/4 to 28 1/4, Exxon 1/4 to 47 1/4, Atlantic Richfield 1/4 to 46 1/4 and Chevron 1/4 to 34 1/4.

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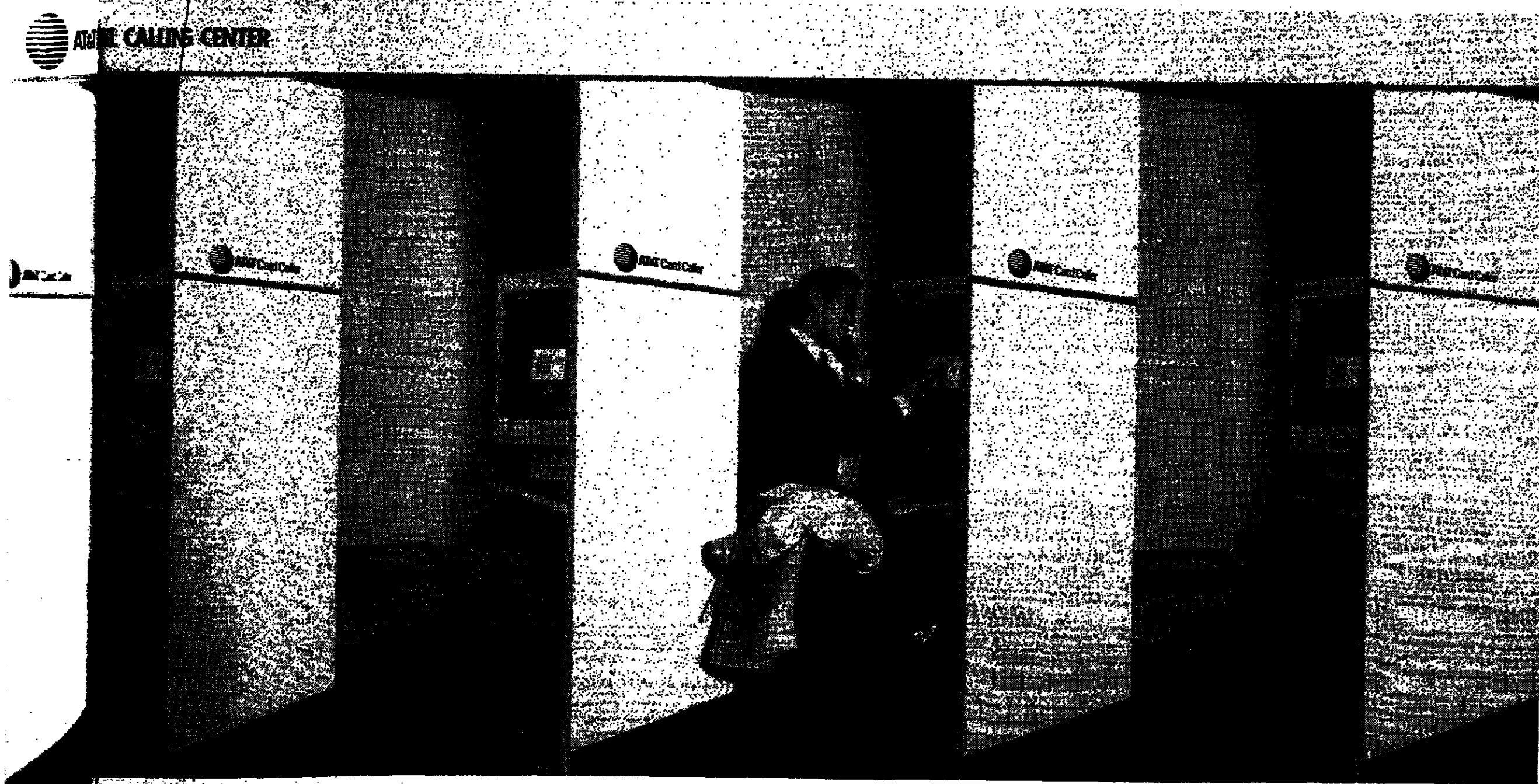
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

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The New AT&T International Calling Center.



BUSINESS ROUNDUP

CBS, ABC Report Higher Earnings

Reuters

NEW YORK — CBS Inc. reported Tuesday that it had 1984 operating earnings of \$212.4 million, up almost 14 percent from 1983's \$187.2 million, on sales of \$4.92 billion, a 12-percent gain from \$4.4 billion. Also Tuesday, American Broadcasting Cos. reported higher fourth-quarter earnings.

CBS's annual earnings were \$715 per share in 1984, compared with \$631 in 1983.

CBS said its 1984 earnings were substantially affected by the sale of its musical-instruments division, which resulted in non-operating losses of \$6 million from the sale and \$43.1 million from the disposal of the division. It noted that this

was partly offset by a non-operating gain of \$16.6 million from sales of land.

CBS said its broadcast group reported a 40-percent profit increase and a 14-percent gain in revenue. It said revenue and profit from the CBS television stations division also rose, while CBS radio-division revenues rose but profits declined because of a nonrecurring gain on the sale of a radio station in 1983.

The company noted that for the fourth quarter, broadcast-group profits increased 15 percent and revenue 8 percent from the 1983 fourth quarter.

CBS said profits for its records group rose 13 percent in 1984 and revenue increased 9 percent. Although revenue for CBS Records

International rose modestly, profits declined, partly because of the strong dollar, the company said.

For the fourth quarter, the records group's profit and revenue declined. CBS said this reflected a difficult comparison with the extremely strong results of the 1983 fourth quarter, which included very high sales for Michael Jackson's "Thriller" album.

CBS said its CBS publishing group reported a 7-percent increase in profit and a 5-percent increase in revenue in 1984.

Meanwhile, ABC reported fourth-quarter net of \$52.4 million or \$1.80 a share, compared with \$49.6 million or \$1.69 a share in the 1983 fourth quarter — a 6-percent gain. The company said cost-containment programs significantly reduced the effect of a period of lower-than-expected television viewing.

For the full year, ABC said its net was \$195.3 million or \$6.71 a share, up more than 22 percent from 1983's \$159.8 million or \$5.45 a share, on revenue of \$3.71 billion, up almost 27 percent from \$2.95 billion in 1983.

ABC said fourth-quarter revenue in its broadcasting division increased 5 percent to \$816.6 million while profit for the quarter, at \$108.8 million, was about equal to that of the previous year's quarter.

For the year, broadcasting revenue rose 26 percent to \$3.30 billion and profit 17 percent to a record \$427.8 million.

Publishing revenue in the quarter rose 5 percent to \$83.9 million while profit rose 3 percent to a record \$10.7 million, ABC said. Full-year revenue rose 13 percent to \$316.2 million and profit 17 percent to \$34.2 million.

Republic Air Reports Loss In 4th Quarter

The Associated Press

MINNEAPOLIS — Republic Airlines Inc. said Tuesday that it had a loss of \$10 million in the fourth quarter, compared with earnings of \$4 million a year earlier.

But Republic earned a record \$29.5 million for all of 1984, rebounding from a loss of \$111 million in 1983.

It also was Republic's first full-year profit since 1979, when the company was formed through the merger of North Central Airlines and Southern Airways. Republic also acquired Hughes Aircraft in 1980, and between 1980 and 1983, Republic lost \$222 million.

The fourth-quarter loss came on revenue of \$357.6 million. A year ago, Republic earned 10 cents a share on revenue of \$348.3 million. For 1984, net income was 75 cents a share. Annual revenue climbed to \$1.55 billion from \$1.51 billion.

Republic said its loss in the latest quarter reflected one-time expenses and an interim decline in traffic associated with a restructuring of its routes. Stephen M. Wolf, president and chief operating officer, said in a statement that the 1984 profit "reflects Republic's emphasis on route realignment, lowered operating costs and employee commitment to the company's Partnership Plan, which saves the company \$100 million annually through 1986."

Komatsu Move Seen Causing Industry Shakeout

By Steven Greenhouse
New York Times Service

CHICAGO — Komatsu Ltd.'s announcement Monday that it would begin assembling construction equipment in the United States is likely to produce a major shakeout in the intensely competitive industry, according to several analysts.

However, Komatsu, which is the world's second-largest construction-equipment maker, after Caterpillar Tractor Co., is likely to threaten Caterpillar less than smaller companies, the analysts said.

The companies most threatened are Dresser Industries Inc., J.I. Case, Fiat-Allis and Clark Equipment Co., the analysts said.

Analysts said Komatsu, which has about 7.5 percent of the U.S. market, is expected to build even more plants in the United States as the company tries to meet its goal of capturing 20 percent of the market.

"They're trying to convince deal-

ers that they are making more of a commitment to the United States," said Andrew Silver, an analyst with the Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette Securities Corp. "They want to show that they will be close to the market and will be ready to respond to it."

"They're also doing this to help avoid any protectionist developments that might occur," he added. Analysts said that by building a plant in the United States Komatsu would sacrifice some of the cost advantages it is gaining from the dollar's strength in foreign-exchange markets.

"Cat has the presence and financial strength to compete," said Eli S. Lustgarten, an analyst with Prine Weber Inc. "That's why Komatsu's share will come out of other people's hides."

Alexander Blanton, an analyst with Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, said that since Komatsu concentrates on the small to medium market in the United States, smaller companies, such as J.I.

Case, would be hurt the most by the competition.

The smaller equipment is the more price-sensitive the market," Mr. Blanton said. "There will be some casualties in the price-sensitive end of the market."

Mr. Blanton said Caterpillar was not as vulnerable to Komatsu's move because Caterpillar was in the heavy end of the market, where its reputation for service and the resale value of its products often outweigh other factors.

"I think Cat will benefit from Komatsu's expansion," Mr. Silver said. "Komatsu's expansion will precipitate an industrywide shakeout and consolidation that will result in a more profitable, downsized industry." He estimated that Komatsu's U.S. market share would jump to 15 percent by 1990.

Hal Kennedy, a spokesman for Komatsu, said that by late February, the company hopes to finish negotiations to buy a closed factory building in Chattanooga, Tennessee. The building is owned by AMCA International, an industrial

products company. Mr. Kennedy estimated that the number of jobs created would be in the "low hundreds."

Officials close to the negotiations said Komatsu would spend more than \$35 million to buy and renovate the plant, which it hopes to begin operating early next year.

In the first six months of 1984, Komatsu, which also makes robotics and engineering systems, had construction-equipment sales of slightly less than \$1.1 billion, down from about \$1.2 billion a year earlier. Analysts attributed the drop to a plunge in sales in the Middle East and in Africa. Analysts estimated that Komatsu's sales in the United States were less than \$300 million last year.

For the first half of last year, which is the most recent period for which the company has reported earnings, Komatsu's profit fell 6.1 percent to 13.86 billion yen (\$7.6 million) from a year earlier on a 8.2-percent revenue decline to 352.72 billion yen.

STC Rights Issue to Raise £168 Million

Reuters

LONDON — Standard Telephones & Cables PLC said Tuesday that it plans to raise about £168 million (\$184 million) through an underwritten one-for-five rights issue of about 91 million new ordinary shares at 190 pence each.

ITT United Kingdom Ltd., the ITT subsidiary which holds a 24-percent stake in STC, will take up the rights it is entitled to, the statement said.

"STC estimates its 1984 pretax profit at £140 million, compared with £139 million in 1983. Profits from ICL, taken over by STC last year, will be included for the full 12 months."

The 1984 profit estimate allows for £15 million to streamline ICL and exceptional credits of £6 million at STC.

The profit forecast consists of £100 million from operations at STC, £43 million from ICL, minus £3 million in interest costs connected with the merger.

STC plans to declare a final dividend for 1984 of 5.75 pence per share for a total of nine pence for the year, 20 percent more than 1983, the statement said.

The STC board regards 1985 as a year of consolidation for the enlarged group because of the high level of its investment program and the unsettled economic climate.

Commenting on the rights issue, STC said its board believes the group's capital base should now be strengthened to improve the debt to equity ratio and provide more scope for remaining at the forefront of technological advances.

New Icahn Offer Put at \$4.2 Billion

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Carl C. Icahn made a new bid Tuesday for Phillips Petroleum Co. stock, offering \$60 a share for 70 million shares, or \$4.2 billion in cash. The New York financier already owns 7.5 million shares of Phillips stock and the additional purchase would raise his stake to slightly more than 50 percent.

Mr. Icahn said that, if the first part of his plan succeeded, he would acquire the remaining 77.1 million shares for securities with a face value of \$50 a share, or \$3.855 billion. In his initial bid for Phillips, Mr. Icahn said last week that he would try to acquire the company for \$55 a share, half in cash and half in securities.

The latest offer, like the first, is conditioned on Phillips's stockholders rejecting the company's restructuring plan at a Feb. 22 meeting. That plan was developed to settle an earlier takeover bid by a group of investors led by T. Boone Pickens, chairman of Mesa Petroleum Co.

COMPANY NOTES

Alcan Australia Ltd., which is 70-percent owned by Alcan Aluminum Ltd. of Canada, reported that it earned 15.5 million Australian dollars (\$11.8 million) last year, in contrast to a loss of 21.2 million dollars a year earlier.

Applied Biosystems said its board declared a 2-for-1 stock split, payable to stock of record March 6.

Deere & Co. said it expects to report a loss in the first quarter ended Jan. 31. A year earlier, the farm-equipment and construction-machinery maker earned \$2 million.

Electronic Data Systems Corp. is to operate a digital network for General Motors Corp., which acquired EDS for an estimated \$2.5 billion last year. GM officials also said that the network initially would connect 15 GM sites with fiber optic cable.

Gruemann Corp. said it signed a memo with the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration outlining experiments for making semiconductor in space. The research is expected to lead to materials-processing experiments aboard the shuttle, Gruemann said.

Habitat Financial Group has asked Brazil's central bank to take control of it because of liquidity problems, the bank said. The bank added that the problems were provoked by the Subviesio Bank Group, also under central bank supervision, with which Habitat had close links.

Melville Corp., which operates footwear and clothing stores, said it agreed definitely to sell its Foxmoor division to B.R. Investors Inc., a privately held company that owns Brooks Fashion Stores Inc. Melville said the price would be determined March 29.

Ok Tedi Mining Ltd. stopped mining operations Sunday as scheduled. Papua New Guinea's minister for minerals and energy, Francis Pussal, said. He added that the company has approval to process gold ore already mined. The site is due to be closed Feb. 28, because of a dispute between the government, which owns 20 percent of Ok Tedi, and the private partners.

Pennsylvania Power & Light Co. said its 90-percent owned Susque-

hanna steam electric station near Berwick, Pennsylvania, went into commercial operation Tuesday. The nuclear unit, in testing since May 1984, joined its twin 1,050,000 kilowatt Unit 1. The remaining 10 percent is owned by Allegheny Electric Cooperative Inc.

A.E. Staley have approved a change in the company's name to Staley Continental Inc. Staley acquired CFS Continental in November for \$360 million and is changing its focus from soybean processing to food services.

Xerox Corp. said it is introducing a copier priced at \$85,000. The company said the new copier, 1090 Marathon, operates at a speed of 92 copies per minute. Xerox said it would begin taking orders for the machine March 1.

Occidental Net Off 25% in 4th Quarter; Year Flat

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — Occidental Petroleum Corp. reported Tuesday that its earnings fell 25.1 percent in the fourth quarter of 1984 from the corresponding quarter of a year earlier, while profit for all of last year held steady.

For the final three months of 1984, Occidental said it earned \$184.2 million, or \$1.16 a share, on sales of \$4 billion, compared with earnings of \$246 million, or \$1.74 a

share, on sales of \$4.7 billion a year earlier.

For the entire year, earnings were \$568.7 million, or \$3.05 a share, on sales of \$15.6 billion, up just slightly from \$566.7 million, or \$2.03 a share, on sales of \$19.1 billion in 1983.

The 51-percent spurt in earnings per share from 1983 to 1984 primarily reflected the company's repurchase of preferred stock last year, which reduced by more than

\$100 million the amount it had to pay in preferred dividends.

Occidental also announced that it had entirely repaid the \$4 billion in debt it incurred with the purchase of Cities Service Co. in 1982. The company reported that it ended 1984 with \$1 billion in working capital, compared with \$76 million a year earlier.

Occidental has \$2 billion in available credit, but the company declined to say if it was con-

templating acquiring another oil company after calling off a \$3.3-billion merger last month with Diamond Shamrock Corp. of Dallas.

Occidental's chairman, Armand Hammer, said he feels it is cheaper to buy reserves on Wall Street than to discover them. Only Occidental's chemical division posted improved earnings for the quarter, turning in a profit of \$17.6 million, against a loss of \$15 million a year earlier.

Company Earnings

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

Japan				CBS			
Year	1984	1983	1982	4th Qtr.	1984	1983	1982
Revenue	1,000	1,000	1,000	Revenue	1,000	1,000	1,000
Profit	100	100	100	Profit	100	100	100
Per Share	100	100	100	Per Share	100	100	100
United States				Fleming Cos.			
Year	1984	1983	1982	4th Qtr.	1984	1983	1982
Revenue	1,000	1,000	1,000	Revenue	1,000	1,000	1,000
Profit	100	100	100	Profit	100	100	100
Per Share	100	100	100	Per Share	100	100	100
Allegany Int'l				National Gypsum			
Year	1984	1983	1982	4th Qtr.	1984	1983	1982
Revenue	1,000	1,000	1,000	Revenue	1,000	1,000	1,000
Profit	100	100	100	Profit	100	100	100
Per Share	100	100	100	Per Share	100	100	100
Brumswick				Occidental Pet.			
Year	1984	1983	1982	4th Qtr.	1984	1983	1982
Revenue	1,000	1,000	1,000	Revenue	1,000	1,000	1,000
Profit	100	100	100	Profit	100	100	100
Per Share	100	100	100	Per Share	100	100	100
ABC				Republic Airlines			
Year	1984	1983	1982	4th Qtr.	1984	1983	1982
Revenue	1,000	1,000	1,000	Revenue	1,000	1,000	1,000
Profit	100	100	100	Profit	100	100	100
Per Share	100	100	100	Per Share	100	100	100

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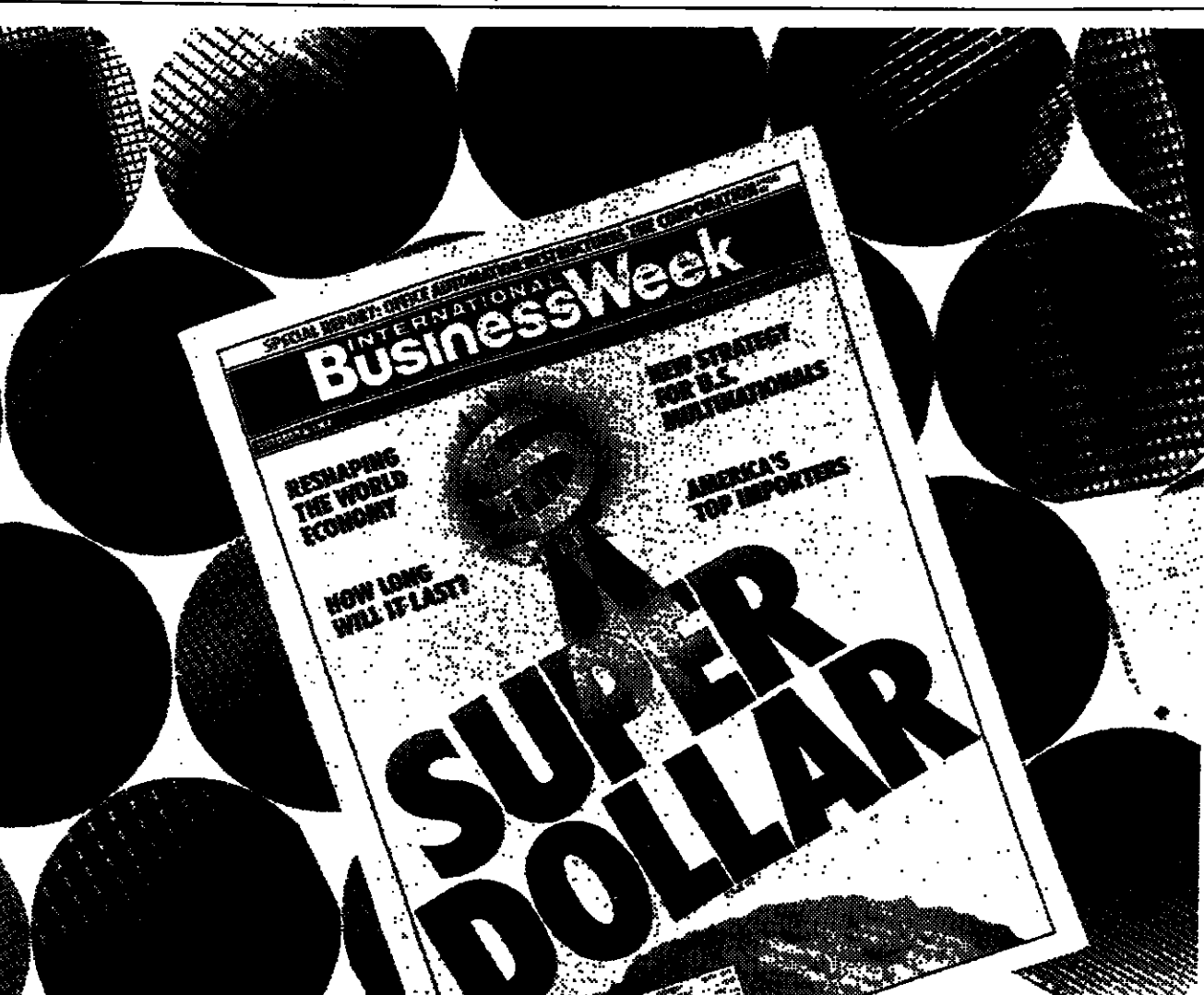
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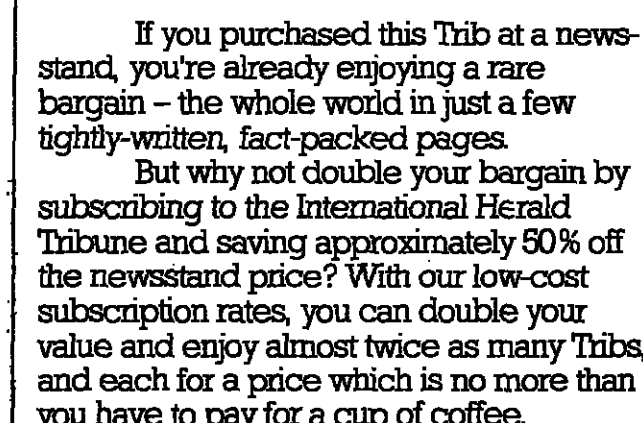
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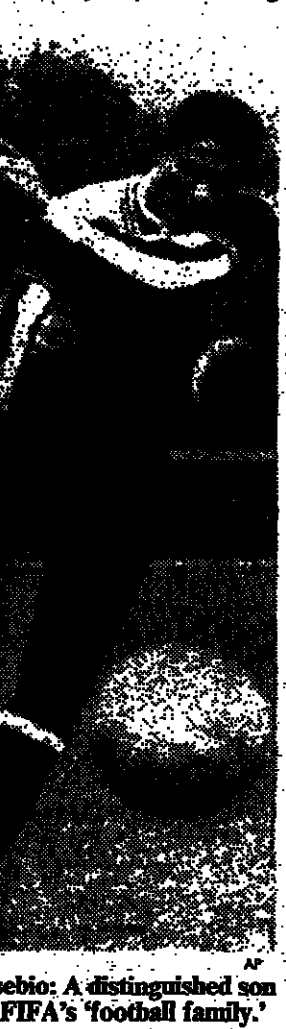
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SPORTS

FIFA's Helping Hand Is Empty

International Herald Tribune
LONDON — Soccer's indifference to the world in which it rightly belongs has been the most widespread phenomenon in the world for the last weekend in capital cities.



sebio: A distinguished son of FIFA's 'football family.'

body had to support African famine relief.
Two days later came the stark, stark reply from Sepp Blatter, the general secretary of FIFA. "IT IS NOT FIFA'S DUTY TO ENTER THIS MATTER."

ROB HUGHES

English, being black and able to read, was rarely full, possibly because of his training in business administration and economics, which helps FIFA efficiently marshal its multimillion dollar annual turnover.

Even so, given Blatter's diploma from the Swiss Society of Public Relations, his dismissive attempt to shrug off the most emotive horror of the television age is alarming. If U.S. professional basketball, with its obvious African connection, and if Band Aid and other rock performers see it as their business to do something, why should FIFA be so unfeeling?

Africa, after all, is a member of FIFA's "football family." The continent produced Eusebio, one of the sport's most electrifying talents who, as "The Black Panther," was plucked out of poverty in Lourenço Marques, then in Portuguese East Africa, to enhance Portugal's national side in the 1960s.

Between Eusebio and English there are high-boned facial resemblances. Between Eusebio's African brethren and FIFA there are 42 of the sport's 151 member nations and some half-million registered players, some of whom just might be among 140 million people in 20 countries suffering drought on that continent.

Third World votes put Blatter's boss, the Brazilian lawyer João Havelange, into power as FIFA president, the world's most influential single-sport office.

Havelange never forgets it. No statesman ever touched so many Third World capitals as he. He repays them by enlarging the World Cup to accommodate more finalists and, via FIFA/Coca-Cola, cradles to develop soccer among the underdeveloped.

For 10 years, his speeches have repeated the message that soccer "is more than just a game. It forms an important part of our society... a universal language uniting the peoples in order to calm spirits and for the well-being of mankind. One for all and all for one."

We read you well, Mr. President. What puzzled our Third World sporting brothers was FIFA's suspension (for nonpayment of subscriptions) of five hard-pressed national associations — those of Afghanistan, the Central African Republic, the Dominican Republic, Niger and Sierra Leone — at a time when their financial priorities could not be more obvious.

Painful, too, may be your boast, in the same FIFA News, issued last week, of what super salesman you are for Coke. "FIFA Partner Coca-Cola Starting Sales in the Soviet Union," reads your official headline.

"The Coca-Cola company's partnership with FIFA has this year opened them one of the world's greatest markets. Due to the transfer of the staging of the FIFA/Coca-Cola Cup—World Youth Championship to the Soviet Union, the company's representatives and the competent Soviet authorities have reached agreement on the sale of the world's most popular soft drink."

The taps will open to the Soviet Union's 275 million inhabitants as of Day 1 of the tournament next August.

What with that championship and the new under-16 world tournament in China, also in August, and the World Cup in Mexico a year away, FIFA's administrative hands certainly are as full these days as African stomachs are empty.

There isn't time to speculate



João Havelange, president of FIFA

what a tiny percentage of FIFA's television fees for those tournaments could do in Sudan and Ethiopia. And I hesitate to suggest what a dollar-a-head levy among FIFA's 40 million registered players might bring in.

But given the will with which FIFA used to support UNICEF games, a million could promptly be raised. Take, say, five venues — Naples, Mexico City, Rio de Janeiro, Paris and Manchester, and take a sprinkling of modern stars against recently retired (for example, Eusebio, Bobby Charlton, Pele, Franz Beckenbauer, Paul Breitner, Kevin Keegan, all of whom contributed to FIFA's 80th birthday celebration last year) — you'd hit the jackpot.

Take New York, where the last UNICEF match in 1982 packed in 77,000 customers. Take Japan, headquarters to five of FIFA's primary eight sponsors, and profit is assured. Or take Italy alone. A cheeky suggestion to bring Turin's

house down is to pit an all-star team selected by film director Franco Zeffirelli against the Juventus, he so passionately loves and hates.

More likely, to bring mamba from international TV, why not Italian-based Brazilians against the rest in Italian exile? Zico, Socrates, Falcao, Junior & Co. against Diego Maradona, Tony Hateley, Liam Brady, Karl-Heinz Rummenigge, etc., on one of those weekends when league soccer in Italy stops while the national Azzurri warm up for a friendly?

Setting the ball rolling requires less a sense of duty than an application of will.

Alex English put it in poetry:
Third World people must be given their chance
Third World people need our helping hand
Third World people are God's children too
So let's join hands with them and start anew.

Lewis Weathering Grind of Stardom

By Frank Litsky
New York Times Service

EAST RUTHERFORD, New Jersey — It's not always easy being Carl Lewis. When you win four gold medals in one Olympic Games, the money is good, the recognition is great and the honors flow. Celebrity has advantages; its grind also has a price.

Witness Lewis' recent schedule: Saturday, Feb. 2 — Wins the 60-yard dash at an indoor meet in Dallas in 6.10 seconds. Sunday, Feb. 3 — Flies home to Houston to train. Monday, Feb. 4 — Flies to Portland, Oregon, to receive the Prefontaine Award as America's outstanding track and field athlete of 1984. Tuesday, Feb. 5 — Flies home to Houston to train. Wednesday, Feb. 6 — Flies to New York to receive the Jesse Owens International Amateur Athletic Award.

Thursday, Feb. 7 — Flies to Los Angeles, arriving at 5 A.M. Friday, Feb. 8 — Wins the long jump at 27 feet 1 1/2 inches (8.27 meters) at the Los Angeles Invitational meet. Saturday, Feb. 9 — Flies to New York, arriving at 5:45 P.M. Wins the 55-meter dash in 6.15 seconds at the U.S. Olympic Invitational in East Rutherford. Sunday, Feb. 10 — Sleeps late. Monday, Feb. 11 — Flies to Buffalo to receive the Dunlop Award.

And on and on.

At 23, Lewis is young enough to endure the travel and the demands on his time. He is also young enough to enjoy it all.

There was plenty to enjoy Saturday night at Byrnes Meadows Arena. Within 22 minutes, he won his race, received the Vitalis Award for Sports Excellence and sang the national anthem over the public-address system.

"I haven't won a sprint in New Jersey before," said the native of Wilkesboro, New Jersey, "so that was good. The award is important because it is involved. And I feel good about the national anthem because it is something I like to do. It's the first time I've done that."

Lewis has taken acting and singing lessons, and he made a record

last year. He said he learned 10 seconds before he sang the national anthem that there would be no music to accompany him. His voice was pleasant and every note seemed on key.

There are many stories of singers who have forgotten the words to the national anthem. He said he was a little nervous before singing, but more nervous before his race.

"I thought I ran a technically good race," said Lewis. "I was really pleased with the indoor season. It's the first time I've gone undefeated indoors." The abbreviated season consisted of four meets — sprints here and in Dallas and long jumps at the Wamamaker Millrose Games and in Los Angeles. Now Lewis faces six weeks of training before he starts his outdoor season with April meets in Phoenix, El Paso and Walnut, California.

His outdoor goals are to improve career bests in his three individual events — the 100- and 200-meter dashes and the long jump. He is history's second-longest in the long jump, second-fastest at 200 meters and fourth-fastest at 100.

For years, he has threatened Bob Beamon's hallowed long jump record of 29 feet 2 1/2 inches. He has jumped 28-10 1/4.

"It doesn't bother me that I don't have the world record," he said. "I think that if the record is to come, it will come. I just want to set a personal record this year, and I know that this year won't be as hectic as last year."

Things are looking up for Lewis. Singing the national anthem before 14,833 spectators was a breakthrough of sorts. "I didn't sing in high school," he said. "I was too shy. I was scared. Not anymore."

Olympic Officials Displeased At USOC's Vetoing Rebates

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee President Peter Ueberroth and International Olympic Committee President Juan Antonio Samaranch expressed displeasure Monday at the U.S. Olympic Committee's veto of their proposal to use \$7 million in surplus Olympic funds to reimburse foreign Olympic committees for their housing costs at the 1984 Games.

Before an LAOOC executive board meeting Monday on the subject, chairman Paul Ziffren said that the unanimous USOC veto had effectively killed the proposed cash reimbursements.

Ueberroth, now baseball commissioner but still retaining his title as president of the LAOOC, said from New York, "I'm just disappointed. I wanted each country to be able to say it was our guest at the Games. They helped us so much in our time of crisis [with the Soviet boycott] that to refund their pay-

ments to do... I still feel this is right very strongly. But it's up to the LAOOC and USOC boards."

Samaranch, in Lausanne, Switzerland, dismissed as unsatisfactory the USOC's proposed alternative of a "friendship" program of exchanges and assistance for U.S. and foreign athletes.

The IOC president also took exception to suggestions at Sunday's USOC debate that the reimbursements would have mainly constituted a giveaway to rich Olympic committees. One speaker had noted that \$558,000 of the \$7 million would have gone to West Germany and \$458,000 to Canada.

"I can assure you that the national Olympic committee in West Germany is not very rich," Samaranch declared, "and that many others are not very rich. It's very clear that the IOC wants this money to go to the national Olympic committees. If the USOC thinks that's wrong, well, that's up to them."

NHL All-Star Game Showcases Youth

By Robert Facher

Washington Post Service

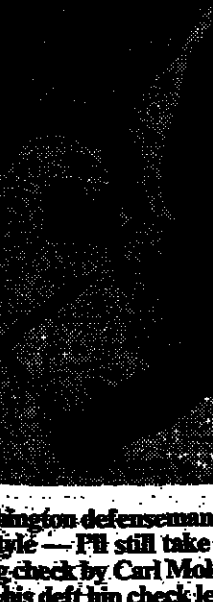
ALBANY, N.Y. — Tuesday night's 37th National Hockey League all-star game was to offer the evidence that hockey is a sport for young men.

Only two of the game's 40 players were older than 28. Marcel Dionne of Los Angeles and Anders Hedberg of the New York Rangers are older than 28.

Buffalo goaltender Mike Liemola and New Jersey center Kirk Muller are 19. Kevin Lowe, the oldest of eight Edmonton representatives, is 25.

In his fifth all-star appearance, Langway, 27, is one of the veteran players. The other Washington representatives are Mike Milner, 25, who played in the 1981-82 season, and first-time all-stars Bob Fichter, 21, and Scott Stevens, 21.

It was to be Wayne Gretzky's NHL all-star game (after one appearance in the old World Hockey Association contest), and the Montreal center noted the change command.



The Associated Press

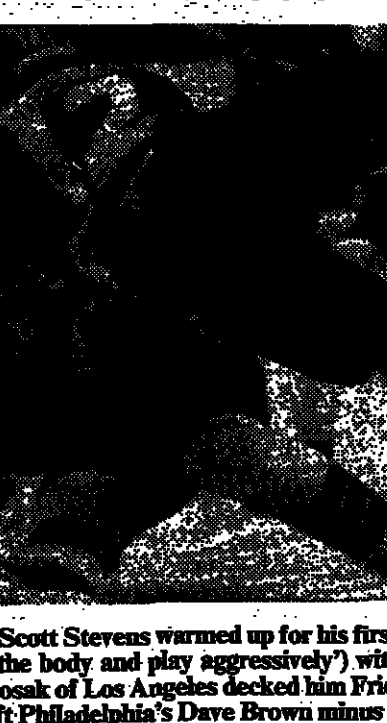
Washington defenseman Scott Stevens warmed up for his first all-star game ("I can't change style — I'll still take the body and play aggressively") with a typically busy weekend. A long check by Carl Mokosak of Los Angeles decked him Friday night (above), but 24 hours later his left hip check left Philadelphia's Dave Brown minus footing, helmet and one glove.

"I remember the guys I played with my first year and now they're all different guys," said Gretzky, who recently turned 24. "I remember being 19 and playing with guys 28 and 29. Now there are other guys 18 and 19 here, but there aren't many 28 and 29."

Gretzky was to be the game's focal point. His four goals in one period in 1983 rank as the top achievement in all-star history and keyed one of only two victories by the Campbell Conference in nine games under the current format.

"We want to win, of course," Gretzky said. "We have a lot of pride and we want to do our best. But we also want to enjoy it and have fun. That's what it's all about. We do try a few more fancy things than in a regular game. That comes from no body contact."

For a defensive specialist like Langway, the idea is to keep from making a glaring mistake. "An all-star game is a relaxed type of feeling," he said. "You try not to be embarrassed. You make the easy play and give the puck to players who are more adept at that style. If I were playing with



The Associated Press

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Gretzky, I'd give it to him 80 percent of the time."

Any adjustment would be difficult for Stevens, whose natural instinct is to hammer whatever puck carrier heads his way. "I can't change my style," Stevens said. "If I tried, I'd just get burned. I'll still take the body and play aggressively. But I certainly won't try to run at anybody."

"I couldn't do that here anyway. There are so many good guys that if you took a run at them, you'd look silly. Try to run Gretzky — he'll stop and start and wave goodbye."

Providing a showcase for swift, high-scoring forwards, the game promised a difficult time for goaltenders. Philadelphia's Pelle Lindbergh, back for a second year after being blitzed by Gretzky in 1983, had a tough time the rest of that season.

"It's offense-oriented, of course," Barrasso said. "There are enough quality defensesmen that if the game had a team meaning, it wouldn't be a problem. But a defenseman doesn't want to go out and block a shot and get hurt."



The Associated Press

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SCOREBOARD

Hockey

NHL Leaders

National Hockey League leaders through Feb. 12:

Team	Goals	Assists	Points
Edmonton	50	104	154
Karri, Edmonton	32	58	90
Wayne, N.Y.	45	28	73
Hewitt, Winnipeg	34	38	72
Dionne, Los Angeles	33	58	91
Burke, N.Y.	34	49	83
Fedorov, St. Louis	31	49	80
Nichols, Los Angeles	40	77	117
Nichols, Calgary	38	46	84
Coffey, Edmonton	31	55	86
Gortner, Washington	35	39	74
Sovard, Chicago	29	45	74
Tanaka, N.Y.	29	44	73
Fedorov, St. Louis	31	49	80
Kerr, Philadelphia	43	72	115
Corriveau, Washington	41	71	112
Krusek, Detroit	36	53	89
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Pittman, Quebec	33	46	79
Taylor, Los Angeles	32	46	78
Fox, Los Angeles	22	45	67

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(Empty-net goals in parentheses)

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Wayne, N.Y.	45	28	73
Hewitt, Winnipeg	34	38	72
Dionne, Los Angeles	33	58	91
Burke, N.Y.	34	49	83
Fedorov, St. Louis	31	49	80
Nichols, Los Angeles	40	77	117
Nichols, Calgary	38	46	84
Coffey, Edmonton	31	55	86
Gortner, Washington	35	39	74
Sovard, Chicago	29	45	74
Tanaka, N.Y.	29	44	73
Fedorov, St. Louis	31	49	80
Kerr, Philadelphia	43	72	115
Corriveau, Washington	41	71	112
Krusek, Detroit	36	53	89
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Pittman, Quebec	33	46	79
Taylor, Los Angeles	32	46	78
Fox, Los Angeles	22	45	67

Transition

BASEBALL

American League

BALTIMORE — Signed Mike Boddicker, Starn Davis, Bill Swann and Ken Dixon.

PITTSBURGH — Signed Steve Blass, pitcher, to a one-year contract.

CLEVELAND — Signed Mike Fichtel, pitcher, to a one-year contract.

MINNESOTA — Signed Karl Hirsch, first baseman, to a five-year contract and Frank Viola, pitcher, to a one-year contract.

NEW YORK — Signed Andre Robertson, shortstop, to a one-year contract.

SEATTLE — Signed Ed Van Buren, pitcher, to a one-year contract.

TORONTO — Signed Ray Loe Jackson, John Carroll, Stan Carter, Ron Musselman and Jerry Williams, pitchers; Kelly Gruber, infielder, and Ron Shephard and Mitch Webster, outfielders, to one-year contracts.

LOS ANGELES — Signed Bobby Carlini, pitcher, to a one-year contract.

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